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Crop Production

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DEC 19 1963

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OCTOBER 10, 1963
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)
COMM. SERIAL RECORDS

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1963

Corn for grain prospects increased 2 percent during September to a record high of 4,009 million bushels, 10 percent above 1962 and 13 percent more than the 1957-61 average.

Soybean production is estimated at a record high of 727 million bushels, up 8 percent from last year and 28 percent above average.

Sorghum Grain prospects increased 2 percent during September to 526 million bushels, and are 3 percent above last year's crop but 6 percent below average.

All Spring Wheat, estimated at 237 million bushels, is fractionally lower than last month and down 14 percent from the 1962 crop but 4 percent more than average.

Rice production is estimated at a record high of 67 million 100-pound bags, up 4 percent from 1962 and 34 percent above average.

Peanuts are estimated at 1,943 million pounds, up 4 percent from September, 7 percent above the 1962 crop and 16 percent more than average.

Hay production is estimated at 113.8 million tons, 3 percent higher than September, but 6 percent lower than last year and 3 percent below average.

Citrus production (excluding the California Valencia crop for which a forecast is not available) is placed at 6 percent less than last year and only three-fourths of average.

Fall Potatoes, at 194 million hundredweight, are 2 percent more than the 1962 crop and 9 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service
CrPr 2-2 (10-63)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

YIELD AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES*

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)				
	Average: 1957-61	1962	Indi- cated Oct. 1, 1963 1/	Average: 1957-61	1962	Sept. 1, 1963	Oct. 1, 1963 1/	Indicated
Corn, grain	bu. :	54.1	64.1	65.9	3,551,952	3,643,615	3,938,720	4,009,093
Wheat, all	" :	24.2	25.1	25.5	1,225,262	1,092,562	1,134,051	1,133,010
Winter	" :	25.7	24.4	26.5	997,730	817,154	895,904	895,904
All spring	" :	19.2	27.4	22.2	227,532	275,408	238,147	237,106
Durum	" :	18.6	29.7	25.4	27,424	71,809	50,663	50,567
Other spring	" :	19.3	26.6	21.5	200,107	203,599	187,484	186,539
Oats	" :	41.2	45.0	44.4	1,182,012	1,031,743	975,068	975,068
Barley	" :	30.4	34.5	33.6	433,898	429,495	395,574	395,574
Rye	" :	17.6	20.4	18.9	29,060	41,175	29,828	29,828
Flaxseed	" :	8.1	11.4	9.9	27,268	31,952	30,556	31,152
Rice	100 lb. bag :	2/3,317	2/3,653	2/3,812	50,026	64,458	66,754	67,268
Sorghum grain	bu. :	36.7	44.1	41.0	560,669	509,137	517,875	526,068
Cotton	bale :	2/ 440	2/457	2/500	13,125	14,867	14,310	14,847
Hay, all	ton :	1.71	1.80	1.71	117,235	121,034	110,607	113,832
Hay, wild	" :	.88	.98	.86	9,815	10,899	9,399	9,399
Hay, alfalfa	" :	2.35	2.53	2.36	66,615	71,651	64,681	67,655
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	" :	1.59	1.52	1.49	23,354	21,986	20,551	20,551
Hay, lespedeza	" :	1.23	1.15	1.12	4,402	2,942	2,845	2,875
Beans, dry edible								
(Cleaned)	100 lb. bag :	2/1,255	2/1,264	2/1,414	18,420	18,827	19,915	20,680
Peas, dry field								
(Cleaned)	100 lb. bag :	2/1,202	2/1,464	2/1,456	3,611	4,947	5,009	5,009
Soybeans for beans	bu. :	23.9	24.2	25.0	566,289	675,197	728,208	727,358
Peanuts 4/	lb. :	1,152	1,282	1,387	1,672,691	1,809,880	1,859,900	1,943,280
Potatoes:	cwt. :							
Winter	" :	163.4	191.7	195.6	4,799	4,160	3,952	3,952
Early spring	" :	143.9	140.7	184.3	4,076	3,433	5,196	5,196
Late spring	" :	185.2	199.5	212.1	25,521	21,690	24,027	24,027
Early summer	" :	136.6	144.6	145.8	13,772	12,685	12,714	12,714
Late summer	" :	198.0	215.5	210.1	34,810	33,710	31,900	33,487
Fall	" :	191.7	195.4	200.3	178,272	191,025	190,308	193,992
Total	" :	186.0	193.8	198.6	261,249	266,703	268,097	273,368
Sweetpotatoes	" :	72.8	84.9	80.4	17,030	19,009	16,601	16,957
Tobacco	lb. :	1,623	1,884	1,864	1,841,189	2,309,055	2,202,057	2,209,170
Sugarcane for sugar								
and seed	ton :	24.5	25.2	29.3	7,692	10,097	13,634	13,957
Sugar beets	" :	17.4	16.5	17.9	16,359	18,240	21,828	22,108
Broomcorn	" :	2/ 331	2/330	2/ 323	30	26	26	26
Hops	lb. :	1,530	1,510	1,582	44,816	44,231	52,301	51,888
Pasture	pct.:	5/ 81	5/ 79	5/ 71	---	---	---	---

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii. 1/Estimates for winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, wild hay, clover and timothy hay, dry field peas, and winter, early spring, late spring, early summer potatoes and broomcorn are not based on current indications, but are brought forward from previous reports. 2/Pounds. 3/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition October 1.

NON-CITRUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average		Indicated	
		1957-61	1962	Sept. 1, 1963	Oct. 1, 1963 1/
Apples, Com'l crop	bu.	2/ 121,734	2/ 125,425	122,183	121,885
Peaches	"	2/ 72,130	2/ 75,789	73,077	73,481
Pears	"	2/ 28,329	2/ 29,294	19,722	19,221
Grapes	ton	2,969	2/ 3,210	3,576	3,664
Cherries	"	221	287	143	143
Apricots	"	2/ 193	2/ 166	220	220
Cranberries	bbl.	1,209	1,324	1,318	1,328
Pecans	lb.	178,840	70,800	293,700	297,000

1/ Estimates for cherries and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1962	1963	Average	1962	1963
	1957-61			1957-61 1/		
	Million	Million	Million	Millions	Millions	Millions
	pounds	pounds	pounds			
August	10,156	10,191	10,154	4,796	5,025	5,130
September	9,398	9,636	9,598	4,607	4,852	4,920
Jan.-Sept. Incl. ...	95,937	97,029	96,314	46,945	47,766	47,694

1/ Data for Alaska and Hawaii not available for inclusion in average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1957-61		1962		1963	
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels
Corn 2/	12.2	423,777	15.6	565,289	13.5	493,553
Wheat	40.9	501,899	37.3	407,394	36.3	411,085
Durum	---	---	---	54,328	---	42,020
Oats	83.6	987,879	84.2	868,619	84.8	826,643
Barley	63.9	277,769	64.6	277,321	65.6	259,407
Rye	56.3	16,374	49.6	20,440	38.5	11,470
Flaxseed	45.3	12,552	46.7	14,917	40.8	12,695
Sorghum 2/	3.3	18,089	5.0	24,179	6.8	34,425
Soybeans 2/	1.0	5,581	2.0	13,759	.6	3,996

1/ Percent of previous year's crop.

2/ Old crop.

HARVESTED ACREAGE, UNITED STATES*

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average	1962	1963	1963 pct.
	1957-61			of 1962
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, grain	65,761	56,842	60,880	107.1
Wheat, all	50,406	43,576	44,501	102.1
Winter	38,590	33,513	33,816	100.9
All spring	11,816	10,063	10,685	106.2
Durum	1,518	2,418	1,991	82.3
Other spring	10,297	7,645	8,694	113.7
Oats	28,749	22,934	21,939	95.7
Barley	14,293	12,443	11,758	94.5
Rye	1,641	2,014	1,576	78.3
Flaxseed	3,452	2,791	3,140	112.5
Sorghum grain	15,631	11,547	12,823	111.1
Rice	1,505	1,765	1,765	100.0
Cotton	14,293	15,569	14,254	91.6
Hay, all	68,628	67,332	66,663	99.0
Hay, wild	11,143	11,109	10,972	98.8
Hay, alfalfa	28,388	28,356	28,621	100.9
Hay, clover and timothy <u>1/</u>	14,652	14,495	13,761	94.9
Hay, lespedeza	3,578	2,559	2,558	100.0
Beans, dry edible	1,468	1,490	1,463	98.2
Peas, dry field	299	338	344	101.8
Soybeans for beans	23,629	27,857	29,074	104.4
Peanuts <u>2/</u>	1,454	1,412	1,401	99.3
Potatoes				
Winter	30	22	20	93.1
Early spring	28	24	28	115.6
Late spring	139	109	113	104.2
Early summer	101	88	87	99.4
Late summer	176	156	159	101.9
Fall	929	978	968	99.1
Total	1,403	1,376	1,377	100.0
Sweetpotatoes	236	224	211	94.2
Tobacco	1,134	1,226	1,186	96.7
Sugarcane for sugar & seed:	313	400	477	119.2
Sugar beets	942	1,104	1,235	111.9
Broomcorn	184	159	164	103.0
Hops	29	29	33	111.9

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.
1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
2/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:



Willard W. Cochrane
 By Designation of the
 Secretary of Agriculture

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

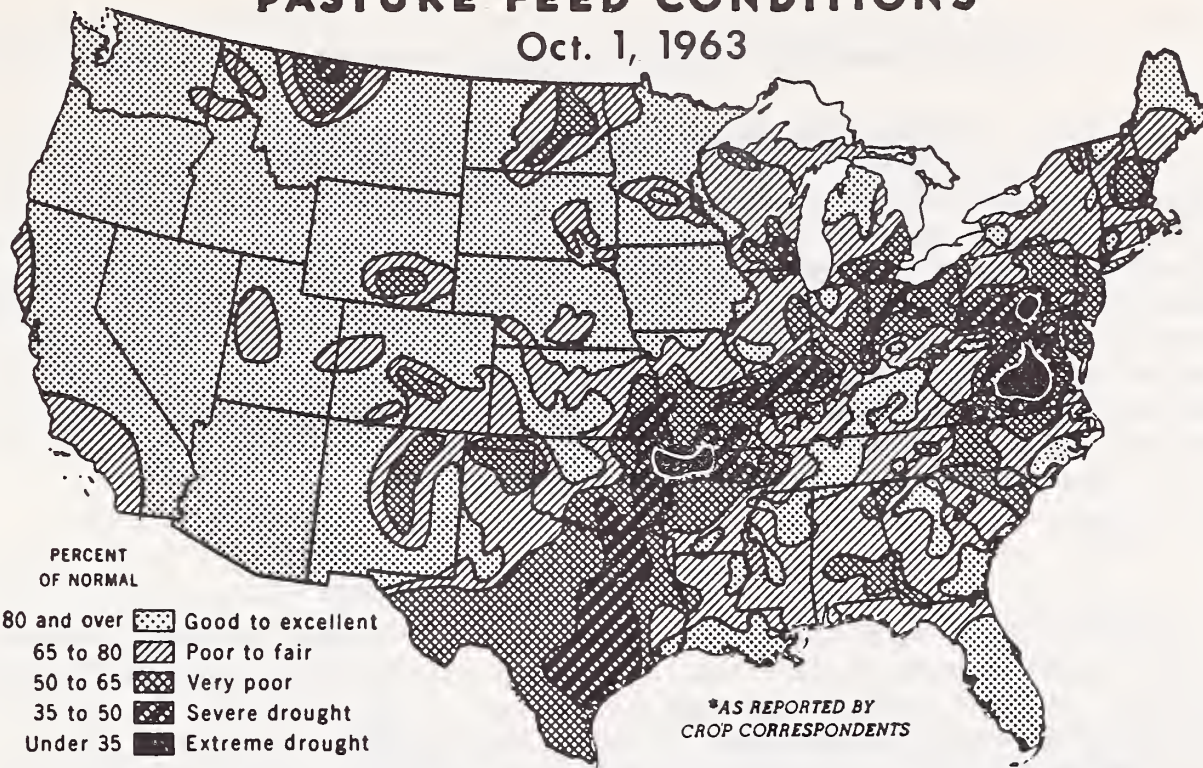
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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Oct. 1, 1963



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

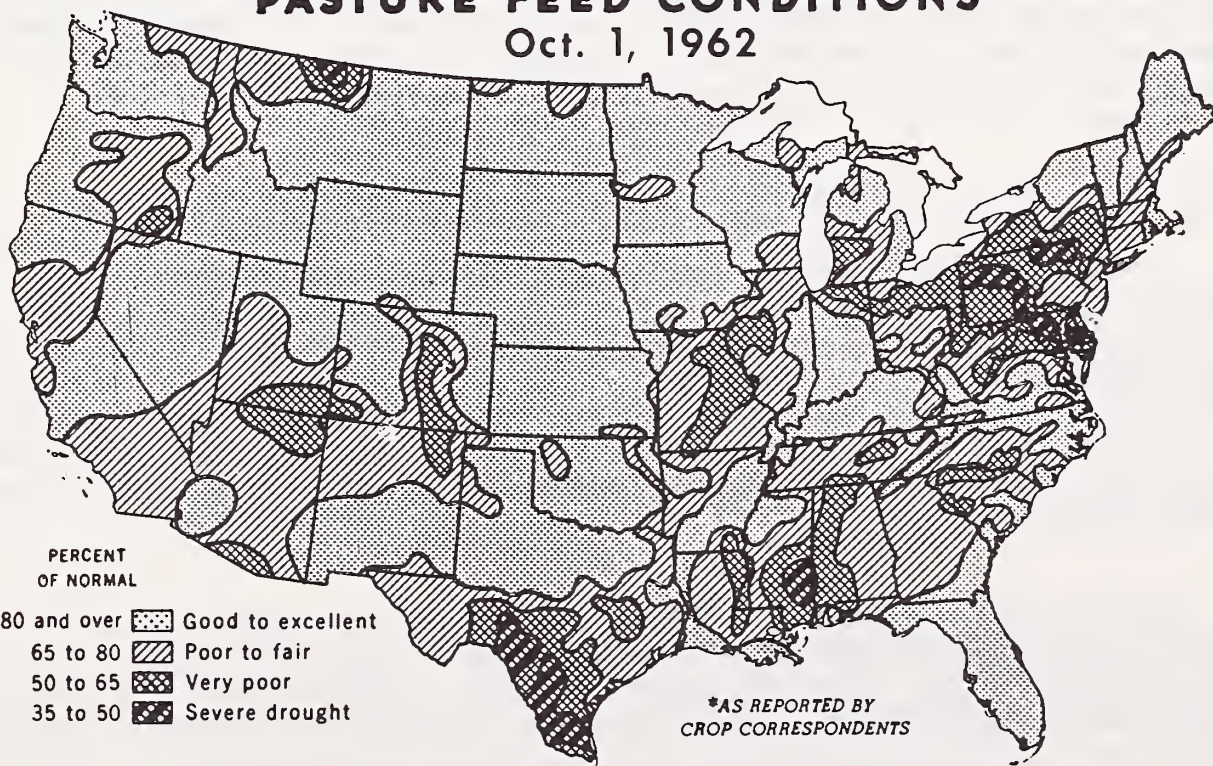
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 71-63 (10) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Oct. 1, 1962



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 47-62 (10) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1963

September weather favored the maturity of late season crops, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Production prospects for most of the major crops maintained or exceeded earlier expectations except in parts of the Northeast where dry weather and freezing temperatures lowered crop potentials. Corn prospects improved to reach the 4 billion bushel mark, but soybean prospects were down slightly from a month earlier. The "all crops" production index rose to 110 on October 1, 2 points higher than a month ago. This establishes a new record surpassing the previous high of 108 for 1960 and 1962. The composite index of yield per acre covering 28 major crops also increased 2 points from a month ago and the 114 exceeds the previous high of 112 for last year.

Feed Grain Production Larger

Production of the four feed grains is now expected to total 152 million tons, 1 percent more than the 149.9 million tons estimated a month ago and 6 percent larger than the 1962 total. September weather favored growth and maturity of acreages in most areas except the Northeast. A record production of 4.0 billion bushels of corn for grain is expected with the average yield of 65.9 bushels per acre surpassing last year's high of 64.1 bushels. Sorghum grain prospects improved slightly during September with record or near record yields expected in about two-thirds of the producing States. Prospects remained unchanged in Texas, the leading sorghum State, and in Nebraska but improved in Kansas. The average sorghum yield of 41.0 bushels per acre is below last year but the third highest of record. New estimates of oats and barley production are not made on October 1. The September estimates for these crops showed oats production 5 percent smaller and barley output 8 percent less than last year.

Food Grain Prospects About Steady

Indicated total production of food grains remained about the same as a month earlier as a small reduction in spring wheat was almost offset by an increase in rice. Spring wheat harvest was practically complete by mid-September except for scattered fields at higher elevations. Total outturn did not quite live up to earlier expectations for both durum and other spring wheat. Total wheat production for the 1963 winter and spring crops is 4 percent larger than the 1962 total because of the larger winter wheat production.

The October 1 estimate of rice production of 67.3 bags is 1 percent larger than a month earlier. The 1963 crop is the largest of record, 4 percent more than last year's previous high. Production prospects improved during September. Hurricane Cindy hit the rice areas of Texas and

Louisiana but the harvest was well advanced and losses were small. The California rice crop is late but making good progress.

Soybeans Weaken - Other Oilseeds Stronger

Total oilseed production increased during September as a small decline in soybean prospects was more than offset by improvement in the other three major oilseed crops. In the main Soybelt, prospects for the 1963 crop generally held at earlier expected levels or improved. However, the continued effects of recurring moisture shortages in other producing States, especially in the South Central region, lowered the September estimate slightly below a month earlier. Indicated 1963 output is 8 percent more than last year.

Cotton prospects improved during the month as September weather was nearly ideal for maturing and harvesting the 1963 crop. The present estimate of 14,847,000 bales is 4 percent larger than last month, but is slightly smaller than last year's total. A record high yield of 500 pounds per acre is indicated.

Improved yield prospects in all peanut States except North Carolina pushed the October 1 estimate of peanut production 4 percent higher than a month ago. The indicated total crop is 7 percent larger than last year and 16 percent more than average. The yield of 1,387 pounds per acre exceeds last year's previous record by 105 pounds.

Flaxseed prospects were enhanced by frost free September weather that favored late maturing fields. The October 1 estimate of 31.2 million bushels is 3 percent smaller than last year, but 14 percent larger than average.

Delayed Frost Favors Crops

Average monthly temperatures were above normal over most of the area west of the Mississippi while below normal temperatures were consistently reported in the eastern part of the Nation. Scattered frosts about September 12 to 14 brought reports of light damage to tender crops from Minnesota eastward across the Great Lakes and North Atlantic area. However, the first widespread killing frost held off until about September 24-25 when freezing temperatures covered most of the North Atlantic areas and higher elevations in the Appalachian area of Virginia and North Carolina. Parts of Michigan and Ohio also reported frost damage to late crops. Outside of these areas crops have reached maturity and practically all danger of freezing damage to major crops is past.

Rainfall during September continued the scattered pattern of the season. In general, the western States received beneficial rains. The plains areas from southern Montana to northern Texas received good moisture supplies. From eastern Kansas through Ohio, rainfall was light and soil moisture supplies dropped. Most of the South Central and Atlantic coast are received some rain early in September but this area continued to be dry until general rains fell during the last week of the month.

Cool temperatures delayed maturity of corn in the central and eastern Corn Belt States and crop progress is a little later than normal. However, soybeans dried rapidly in this area and farmers concentrated on harvest of this crop with combining making rapid strides late in the month. Farmers in the Northeast were busy salvaging frost damaged crops with some corn acreage diverted to silage. Crop harvest was favored in the southern areas of the Nation with cotton picking in the final stages in coastal areas.

Winter Wheat Seeding Advanced in Plains Areas

Seeding of winter wheat for harvest in 1964 made excellent progress in the important central plains States. Kansas reported progress a little ahead of normal with three-fourths of the wheat seeded in western areas but less than one-fourth seeded in the dry areas of eastern Kansas. About 90 percent of the Colorado crop is in the ground with 80 percent up to a stand. In Texas over one-half of the acreage is seeded but soil moisture has been short except along the coast and in parts of the high plains. In Oklahoma about 40 percent of the wheat is in the ground, a little behind last year. Some reseeded was necessary in Nebraska where heavy rains caused some washed fields. Seeding was nearing completion in Montana with germination mostly favorable. Dry soils hampered seeding in some areas of the Pacific Northwest while other areas were practically finished.

In the Corn Belt, seeding of wheat had reached about the one-fourth mark. Dry soils caused some delays in eastern Corn Belt but in most areas seeding awaits the completion of soybean harvest. Seeding was expected to make rapid strides in early October. In the South Atlantic and South Central States seeding of wheat and other grains was limited because of dry soils and the priority given to the harvest of peanuts and cotton. Late September rains provided needed moisture in much of this area and rapid progress in harvest operations should give farmers plenty of time to seed intended acreages.

Tobacco and Sugar Crops Improve

The production of all types of tobacco is expected to total 2,209 million pounds, 7 million more than forecast a month earlier. The 1963 total is 4 percent smaller than last year, but 20 percent larger than average. Most of the increase from a month earlier was the result of improved prospects in flue-cured and burley tobacco. The average yield of 1,864 pounds per acre is second only to last year's record of 1,884 pounds.

Production prospects improved during September for both sugarcane and sugar beets. The indicated production of sugarcane for the mainland areas of 13.96 million tons sets a new record, more than one-third larger than last year's previous high. Production in Hawaii of 9.97 million tons is about the same as last year. Sugar beet production is now expected to.

total 22.1 million tons, 21 percent larger than last year's record crop. September weather prolonged the growing season adding size to the beets. Harvest was just starting at the end of the month.

Dry Bean Prospects Higher

The current estimate of the dry bean crop for 1963 is 20.7 million bags, 4 percent larger than a month earlier and 10 percent more than last year. A record yield of 1,414 pounds per acre is indicated, exceeding the previous high of 1,400 pounds in 1961. Conditions during September favored maturity and harvest of dry beans in all producing areas except New York where frosts caught some immature beans with losses in both acreage and quality. Heavy rains in southern California lowered prospects slightly. Record yields are expected in Michigan, Kansas, and New Mexico with Nebraska equalling the previous high.

Pastures Decline - Hay Prospects Improve

Pasture feed continued short over much of the eastern and southern sections of the country. Reported pasture condition for the Nation on October 1 was 71 percent of normal, 8 points under a year ago and 10 points below average. Pastures declined in the North Atlantic States as dry weather and freezing temperatures checked late growth. Little change was reported in the severely dry area centering in Virginia. General rains in late September helped the coastal areas and brought needed moisture for winter pasture crops in the Carolinas and Georgia. Sharp drops in pasture condition were reported in the eastern Corn Belt, Missouri, eastern Kansas and some South Central States. The West North Central and most of the Western States received good September rains and above normal temperatures which gave a boost to pasture feed.

Prospects for the production of all hay crops improved during September. Alfalfa hay prospects improved in several areas especially the West North Central States. Favorable moisture and temperatures increased the yield of the late cutting of alfalfa. Lespedeza hay prospects are 2 percent less than last year with lower yields in the dry Mid-Atlantic area offsetting higher yield prospects in some South Central areas.

Farm Stocks of Grain Lower

Farm stored feed grains on October 1 totaled 8 percent less than a year earlier with smaller quantities reported for each feed grain except sorghum grain. Farm stored corn totaled 13 percent smaller with oats 5 percent and barley stocks 6 percent smaller. Farm stored sorghum set a new record exceeding the previous high for October 1961. Food grain stocks were also slightly less than last year as farm holdings of rye fell off nearly one-half from a year earlier. Wheat stocks were 1 percent larger

than last year but 18 percent smaller than the October 1 average. Oil-seed stocks held on farms were down sharply. Only about three-tenths as many soybeans were stored on farms as a year earlier and flaxseed holdings on farms were 15 percent smaller.

Fall Vegetable Output Down

Production of fall vegetable crops for fresh market is expected to be 8 percent smaller than last year and 3 percent less than average. Declines from a year earlier are indicated for cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, onions, and tomatoes. Lettuce is the only crop showing higher production prospects than last year.

Indicated tonnage of the 8 vegetable crops grown for commercial processing increased during September but the 1963 output is 15 percent less than 1962. September weather was generally favorable for late season development, although frosts damaged tender crops in eastern areas late in the month.

Fall Potato Prospects Improve

September weather was favorable for late season growth in most fall potato areas especially the Western States. The October 1 estimate is 2 percent larger than the 1962 crop. The current estimate of late summer potato production indicates a crop almost as large as last year. The total potato crop for 1963 (all seasonal groups) is now indicated to be 2.5 percent larger than last year.

Although prospects improved during September, the current estimate of sweetpotato production for 1963 is 11 percent smaller than last year.

Fruit and Nut Production Increases

Prospects for noncitrus fruits continued to improve during September with estimated tonnage up 1 percent from a month ago, although 1 percent below the 1962 total. During the past month indicated production of peaches, grapes and cranberries increased and more than offset declines for apples, pears, and prunes. The 1963 crops of apricots, cranberries, grapes, plums, and nectarines are larger than last year but are more than offset by smaller

crops of apples, peaches, pears, sweet cherries, sour cherries, and prunes. During September, harvest of peaches was virtually completed throughout the country. By the end of the month most apple growers had finished their fall varieties and were well into the harvest of winter varieties. Grapes were slow maturing this season, and most States did not commence harvesting Concords until the last part of September.

The 1963 crop of edible tree nuts is expected to total 308,000 tons, the largest of record and 80 percent above last year. Prospects are up from a month ago primarily because of an increase in pecans. All nut crops are larger than in 1962.

The 1963-64 citrus crop (excluding California Valencias) is expected to be 6 percent less than last year and only three-fourths as large as average. Prospects for both orange and grapefruit are down from the 1962-63 crop because of the December 1962 freeze damage to Florida trees. In California and Arizona, indicated production of citrus is larger than last season.

Milk Production Lower - Record Egg Output

Milk production in September was 9,598 million pounds, slightly less than a year earlier, but 2 percent more than the 1957-61 average for the month. For the first 9 months of the year, milk production totaled about 1 percent less than in the same period of 1962. Egg production during September was 4,920 million eggs, a record high for the month and 1 percent larger than last year. Production was above last year in all regions except the North Central with record levels in the South Atlantic, South Central and Western States. Egg production during the first 9 months was practically the same as last year.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION AND YIELD, UNITED STATES, 1949-63 (1957-59=100)

Year	PRODUCTION									YIELD
	All crops	Feed grains	Hay and forage	Food grains	Vegetables	Sugar crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil crops	
	1/									2/
1949	92	80	83	92	94	76	131	114	61	74
1950	89	81	89	86	96	94	82	117	71	76
1951	91	75	92	85	89	74	124	135	65	76
1952	95	79	90	109	90	76	124	130	63	79
1953	94	77	92	100	95	85	134	119	63	79
1954	93	81	92	88	93	95	111	130	71	81
1955	96	86	98	83	96	86	120	127	78	87
1956	95	85	94	87	102	86	108	126	92	92
1957	93	93	101	82	98	98	89	96	91	94
1958	104	101	102	121	102	96	93	100	111	105
1959	103	106	97	97	100	106	118	104	98	101
1960	108	109	103	115	103	102	116	112	105	105
1961	107	99	102	106	110	115	116	119	122	109
1962 3/	108	101	106	97	109	121	119	131	123	112
1963 4/	110	108	101	101	109	146	120	127	132	114

1/ Includes fruits and nuts, some other crops not in separate groups shown, and farm gardens. 2/ Computed from yields of 18 field crops per acre harvested and yields of 10 fruit crops per acre of bearing age combined in proportion to their relative values during the 1957-59 period. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Indicated.

CORN FOR GRAIN: The October 1 indicated production of corn for grain is 4.0 billion bushels--the first time the crop has reached this level. Prospects for the 1963 corn crop held at earlier levels or improved in most of the major corn States. The October 1 estimate is 2 percent more than a month earlier, 10 percent more than 1962, and 3 percent greater than the previous record of 3.91 billion bushels for the 1960 crop. The expected average yield of 65.9 bushels per acre exceeds the previous high of 64.1 bushels last year. Outside of the Corn Belt, corn for grain prospects declined in the northeast and middle Atlantic areas but were generally improved in the South Central areas.

Cool September temperatures slowed maturity in eastern Corn Belt States and some late fields were damaged by frost in Michigan and Ohio. In the remainder of the Corn Belt, especially the northern edge, maturity is well ahead of last year with practically all of the acreage past the frost danger point by October 1. Harvest was getting underway in Ohio and Indiana, about a week later than usual. Illinois and Iowa with about 5 percent of the crop already picked were at about the usual pace, but harvest was ahead of normal in Kansas and Missouri.

Observations made about October 1 in nearly 1,450 corn fields in 11 Corn Belt States indicated about 94 percent of the fields were mature or well enough denting to be safe from frost. About 96 percent was indicated safe from frost by a similar survey last year. However, the survey shows Michigan, Ohio and Indiana to be lagging this year while Minnesota and Wisconsin had the greatest number of immature fields a year ago. While the total percentage safe from frost was about the same as last year, the survey indicated that the 1963 corn crop was not as mature as the early 1962 crop. Fields classed as mature made up 61 percent of the total in 1963 compared to 87 percent in a similar survey last year, 44 percent in 1961 and 31 percent in 1960.

In the North Atlantic States production prospects declined during the month as continued dry weather and damage from frost resulted in lower yield expectations and the diversion of additional acreage to silage. The Virginia crop continued to decline and many fields were cut for silage to help meet the forage needs of livestock farmers. September weather favored late planted acreages in the South Atlantic and South Central States and production prospects were maintained or improved in most States. In the Western States, September precipitation helped prospects for dryland corn and reduced late season water shortages in some irrigated areas.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old corn on farms October 1, at 494 million bushels, were 13 percent smaller than a year earlier but 16 percent larger than the 5-year average of 424 million bushels. This year's stocks represent 13.5 percent of the 1962 production.

The Corn Belt States (North Central except Michigan and North Dakota) accounted for nearly 93 percent of the Nation's total. All of these States had smaller stocks than a year ago except Nebraska and Kansas with slightly larger stocks.

Disappearance of old corn from farms during July-September totaled 896 million bushels, second only to the record 1962 period movement of 984 million bushels. The prospect of a large 1963 crop is a factor in this heavy disappearance. The recent 5-year average disappearance was 773 million bushels.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,133 million bushels, practically the same as a month ago but 4 percent more than 1962. Durum and other spring wheat each declined fractionally from last month, with production of both below last year. The yield per acre of all wheat at 25.5 bushels is 0.4 bushel above last year and the third highest of record.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat is estimated at 51 million bushels, sharply below last year's crop of 72 million but nearly double the average of 27 million bushels. The yield of 25.4 bushels per acre ranks second to the 1962 record yield of 29.7 bushels.

Harvest operations were virtually complete by mid-September with final tallies little changed from September 1 except in California where yields are now reported three bushels higher and Minnesota with a bushel increase. This was offset by a one bushel decline in Montana.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production is estimated at 187 million bushels, 8 percent less than last year and 7 percent below average. Current yield estimates are little changed from September 1. The yield of 21.5 bushels per acre is 5.1 bushels below last year but the third highest of record.

Harvest of other spring wheat was practically completed by mid-September, except for a few high elevation fields. Periods of hot, dry weather during July and August hastened maturity of the crop and generally favorable weather during the harvest period pushed combine operations to an early finish.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of all wheat on farms October 1 totaled 411 million bushels, 1 percent larger than October 1, 1962 but 18 percent below the 1957-61 average. Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter totaled 818 million bushels compared with 787 million bushels for the same quarter of 1962 and the average of 815 million bushels. Farm stocks of wheat in North Dakota, Montana, Kansas, and Nebraska represented 61 percent of the Nation's farm holdings. Stocks of wheat on farms October 1 equaled 36.3 percent of the 1963 production of all wheat.

Durum wheat stocks of 42 million bushels were 83 percent of the 1963 durum wheat production. Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter amounted to 27 million bushels.

OAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of oats on October 1 totaled 827 million bushels, 5 percent less than a year ago, and 16 percent below average. This is the lowest October 1 farm holdings since 1939. Supplies available on farms for the 1963-64 season (1963 production plus farm carryover on July 1, 1963) also were the smallest since 1939 as a result of the small 1963 crop and the below average farm carryover on July 1, 1963. October 1 holdings were down from a year ago in all regions except the North Atlantic and the West where the stocks were only slightly above a year earlier. The twelve North Central States accounted for 86 percent of the U. S. total.

Disappearance during the July-September quarter totaled 383 million bushels, 2 percent below last year, and the smallest disappearance for this quarter since 1940.

SOYBEANS: The forecast of 727 million bushels is down slightly from a month earlier but remains at a record level and is 8 percent above last year. Reduced prospects in several South Central and South Atlantic States and in Ohio and Indiana offset the brighter prospects reported in most of the North Central States. The expected U. S. yield is 25.0 bushels per acre compared with 24.2 bushels last year and the average of 23.9 bushels per acre.

Precipitation was light during September in the soybean producing area with nearly all States receiving below normal rainfall. This dimmed prospects considerably in the South Central and South Atlantic States, where the crop was in critical development stages. General rains occurred in the Coastal States the later part of September which may help some of the late beans but was too late to benefit much of the acreage.

Weather conditions were nearly ideal for harvesting in the North Central States and the harvest, which started on a limited scale in mid-September, was advancing rapidly by the first of October.

The North Central area reported improved prospects with most States showing expected yields up from a month ago. Ohio, Indiana and Michigan were the only States in the region with poorer prospects. Illinois, the Nation's leading producer, gained one-half bushel over yield prospects of a month earlier while Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and the Dakotas each reported a one bushel gain. Nebraska and Wisconsin report the sharpest gains with 2 bushel increases. The losses on the eastern side of the region were attributed to dry weather during the later part of the developing stage which resulted in small although good quality beans. Weed growth has also been detrimental in many fields. Harvesting in Ohio and Indiana was about 30 percent and 25 percent respectively complete by October 1. The good quality Illinois crop was 60 percent harvested while Minnesota's crop was about 2 weeks ahead of last year with 80 percent of the crop mature and 5 percent combined. Harvesting of Iowa's soybeans became general over the State the last week in September and about 15 percent of the crop had been harvested by October 1. The weather has been ideal for harvest of soybeans in Missouri with harvest near the 30 percent mark.

Prospects continued to decline in the South Central areas with all States reporting yields unchanged or lower than a month earlier. The dry conditions in Arkansas a month ago spread to Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. As a result, these States all show declines in expected yields from last month. Mississippi and Arkansas, the largest producers in the region, registered the sharpest declines in expected yields with reduction of 2.0 and 1.5 bushels, respectively. Harvest of early fields had started on a limited scale by the last of September.

Soybeans in the South Atlantic region also showed further declines as this area continued to suffer from a lack of moisture. Delaware, Virginia, and South Carolina showed declines from last month while yields in the other States remain unchanged. Harvest had barely started by October 1 and is not expected to become general until the middle of October or later.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of soybeans on farms October 1, 1963 totaled 4.0 million bushels, sharply below a year earlier when 13.8 million bushels were on farms. In contrast, October 1, 1961 stocks totaled only 1.6 million bushels. The 5-year 1957-61 average for October 1 farm stocks is 5.6 million bushels. Disappearance during the July-September quarter totaled 32.5 million bushels compared with 27.0 million during the comparable quarter of 1962 and the record high for the quarter of 38.4 million bushels in 1960.

Farm stocks of soybeans on October 1 were below a year earlier in all major States. Stocks on farms in Iowa and Minnesota of 1.6 million bushels were sharply below a year earlier when the two States had a combined total of 9.6 million bushels. The North Central States had a total of 3.8 million bushels in farm stocks this October 1 compared with 13.1 million bushels a year ago. Stocks in the North Central States accounted for 94 percent of the U. S. total.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of barley on farms October 1 totaled 259 million bushels, 6 percent below the October 1, 1962 level and 7 percent below the 1957-61 average. The reduction in farm stocks from a year ago reflects the decrease in production this year. Disappearance during the July-September quarter totaled 203 million bushels, compared with 200 million bushels during the corresponding period a year earlier.

Farm stocks of barley in North Dakota totaled nearly 85 million bushels and Montana had nearly 48 million bushels. These two States account for about 51 percent of the total farm stocks on October 1. Minnesota with 21 million bushels was the third ranking State and California with 20 million bushels was fourth. These four States had 173 million bushels of barley on farms October 1, which represents about two-thirds of the U.S. total farm stocks on this date.

Farm stocks of barley on October 1 represented 66 percent of the 1963 crop production compared with 65 percent of this date a year earlier.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: The estimate of rye stocks on the Nation's farms on October 1 is 11.5 million bushels, 44 percent below the 20.4 million on hand a year earlier and 30 percent less than the October 1 average. The reduced supply of rye on farms compared with a year ago reflects the smaller crop produced this year. Disappearance of rye from farms during the July-September quarter was 20.4 million bushels compared with 22.6 million bushels a year earlier and the average of 15.8 million bushels.

October 1 rye stocks represent 38 percent of the 1963 crop. About 68 percent of the October farm stocks were held by the States in the North Central Region with 43 percent of the U.S. supply in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

SORGHUM GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain is forecast at 526 million bushels, up slightly from a month ago. At this level, production is 3 percent above last year but 6 percent below average. The average yield of 41.0 bushels per acre, while below last year, is the third highest of record. Record or near record yields are expected in about two-thirds of the producing States. September weather was generally favorable for the growth, development, and maturity of the crop in all areas. Prospects remain unchanged from a month ago in Texas and Nebraska, but are up in Kansas. Combining is now active in most States.

In Texas, harvest moved ahead rapidly as a result of the hot September weather. About two-thirds of the State's acreage was combined by October 1 with the Southern High Plains acreage about 50 percent harvested and the Northern High Plains about 25 percent complete. Yields in Oklahoma were fluctuating widely because of differences in planting time and rainfall during the season. Late rains caused some green heads and suckering. Maturity of the crop in Kansas is about the same as last year but slightly ahead of usual. Harvest by October 1 was about 30 percent complete and ranged from just started in the West to almost complete in the Southeast. Combining started earlier than usual in Nebraska and should be completed in the eastern part of the State during early October. Harvest was also well advanced in other

Southern States and in New Mexico and Arizona. In California, the crop was about 2 weeks late. Harvest was in full swing but there were also some late fields just starting to head.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of sorghum grain on farms October 1 totaled 34.4 million bushels. This was 42 percent more than the 24.2 million bushels on October 1, 1962 and 90 percent greater than the 5-year average. These holdings are the largest of record for this date. Nearly three-fourths of the October 1 stocks were under the Government Commodity farm loan program compared with two-thirds a year ago. Disappearance of sorghum grain during the July-September quarter totaled 15.5 million bushels, the lowest since 1959.

Nebraska with 21 million bushels of sorghum grain on October 1 was the leading State. Nebraska stocks a year ago totaled 13.2 million bushels. Kansas was second with 9 million bushels and Texas third with 1 million bushels. These three States accounted for 90 percent of the October 1 stocks on farms.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is estimated to be 31.2 million bushels, up 2 percent from the September 1 estimate mainly because yields in North Dakota exceeded expectations. While the crop is down 3 percent from last year, it is still 14 percent above average. The yield per acre for harvest, at 9.9 bushels, is below last year's record yield of 11.4 bushels but is well above the average of 8.1 bushels per acre.

Production is turning out better than expected in North Dakota because the warm, frost free September was favorable for the late maturing flax and for harvesting. Yields in South Dakota are lower than growers anticipated earlier. Weeds were more prevalent than usual in some areas resulting in low yields, and there was relatively heavy dockage. By October 1 harvest was practically complete in the Dakotas. With 85 percent of the Montana crop harvested, yields there were turning out better than expected; weather continued frost free and was generally favorable for maturing and harvesting. In Minnesota, most of the crop harvested and yields maintained the expectations of a month ago.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of flaxseed on farms October 1, at 12.7 million bushels, were 15 percent smaller than a year earlier but about equal to the five year average for this date. As usual well over half, 64 percent, was held on North Dakota farms and most of the balance in the neighboring States of Minnesota and South Dakota.

In contrast to the lateness of the 1962 season when about one-fifth of the North Dakota acreage was still to be combined on October 2, less than five percent remained this year. Very little flax remained to be combined in other States except about 15 percent of Montana's relatively small acreage. Prospective production on the unharvested acreage is included in the October 1 farm stocks estimate.

During the first quarter (July-September) of this marketing season, disappearance of flaxseed from farms was 20.0 million bushels. This exceeded the quarter's disappearance in each of the past 6 years and is 1.6 million bushels more than in 1962.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 67.3 million bags (100 pound equivalent), up one-half million bags from a month ago. The increased production was the result of yields in the Southern rice area turning out better than expected earlier. The 1963 crop is the largest of record, 4 percent above the 1962 production and 34 percent above average. The average yield of 3,812 pounds per acre surpasses last year's previous high yield by 159 pounds.

Production prospects in the Southern rice area showed further improvement during September. The Southern crop is now estimated at 52.7 million bags, 1 percent above the September estimate. Hurricane Cindy moved through southeastern Texas and southwestern Louisiana coastal counties on September 17, bringing high winds and torrential rains to this area. Fortunately, harvest was well advanced and good weather followed the storm, so that losses were relatively light. Any losses sustained were more than offset by better than expected yields in other areas. Harvesting in Texas and Louisiana was nearing completion by October 1. Harvest in Arkansas and Mississippi was about two-thirds completed. A large amount of rice had "gone down" in Arkansas but favorable weather permitted harvest without appreciable loss.

The California crop made good progress during September but maturity was still 2 to 3 weeks behind normal. California production is estimated at 14.5 million bags, unchanged from September 1. Combining of the "1600" variety was underway with harvest of other varieties just starting.

HAY: Production of all kinds of hays is estimated to be 113.8 million tons, down 6 percent from last year and 3 percent less than average. Expected output increased 3 percent from September 1 because of favorable weather in most regions. In most areas across the country mid-summer growth was slowed by soil moisture shortages. In the North Atlantic region this moisture shortage continued into September along with cool temperatures and a killing frost so that prospects decreased during the past month. In the rest of the country, however, temperatures were unseasonably warm and frost-free, and many areas had beneficial rainfall. Under these conditions the hay crops had unexpected September growth and harvesting continued later than usual in many areas.

Production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is now estimated to be 67.7 million tons, down 6 percent from last year but slightly above average. Acreage for harvest is up slightly from last year but yields below last year's bumper crop in the North Central Region accounts for most of the decrease in the national production. Yield prospects improved during September and the outturn is expected to be almost 5 percent more than on September 1. Much of this increase is in the North Central States where the weather was favorable for continued growth and harvest. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa -- accounting for half of the increase in national prospects -- good precipitation in late August and early September, warmer than usual weather and the absence of frost in most areas permitted farmers to get better than average third cuttings of alfalfa. In many other States,

except for the Atlantic States Regions, alfalfa hay prospects improved during September because of favorable temperatures and improved moisture supplies. There were many reports of one more cutting than usual. Cold and dry weather in the North Atlantic States resulted in reduced yield prospects, while in the South Atlantic region expectations were unchanged during September.

Lespedeza hay production is estimated to be 2.9 million tons this year, down 2 percent from last year and a third below average. Acreage for harvest is about the same as last year but yields are down in the moisture short mid-Atlantic States to more than offset increased yields in most other States. During September production prospects increased 1 percent because of increased yield in second ranked Tennessee. Timely rains in much of this State and favorable weather improved yield prospects. All other States had little, if any, change in prospects during September.

PEANUTS: With a record yield of 1,387 pounds per acre indicated for the 1963 peanut crop from conditions on October 1, production is estimated at 1,943,280 pounds. This is nearly 4.5 percent above the September 1 forecast and reflects improved yield prospects in all States except North Carolina which was unchanged. The indicated yield of 1,387 pounds per acre for the United States exceeds by 105 pounds the previous record yield obtained in 1962. However, all of the increase over 1962 results from record yields in the Southeast area. October 1 prospects in the Virginia-Carolina and Southwest areas point to less production than realized last year. The crop in the Southeast was mostly harvested, by October 1, but the Virginia-Carolina area and much of the Southwest was just entering the critical harvest period.

September rains in the Virginia-Carolina area benefited some late fields in Virginia, but had little effect on the more advanced crop in North Carolina. Peanuts in the area were maturing somewhat later than last year, but digging was underway on a limited scale on October 1 and was expected to be in full swing by mid-October.

As harvest progressed in the Southeast, yields turned out even better than anticipated and record yields are indicated in three of the five States in this area. The estimated record yield of 1,500 pounds per acre on the important Georgia acreage is 250 pounds per acre above the previous high of 1,250 pounds obtained in 1960. Digging was complete by October 1 in all areas except the northern fringe of the Alabama belt.

In the Southwest, prospects are above average but not quite as favorable as last year. The outlook for irrigated peanuts is excellent, but some of the dry-land acreage was hurt by short moisture supplies during the critical growth period. Digging was well underway by October 1 in the Blackland area of Texas, but was just getting started in the Cross Timbers area. About 30 percent of the crop had been dug in Oklahoma, but harvest was just getting underway in Caddo county. The New Mexico crop was in excellent condition and harvest was started.

DRY BEANS: The 1963 dry bean production forecast is a record 20.7 million bags (100 pounds clean basis). Prospective production is up 10 percent from 1962 and 12 percent above the 1957-61 average. The expected yield of 1,414 pounds per acre exceeds the previous high of 1,400 pounds in 1961 and is well above the 1962 and five year average yields of 1,264 and 1,255 pounds respectively.

Conditions during September were generally very favorable for the maturing and harvesting of dry beans. Harvest operations were moving into full swing in New Mexico and California and were nearing completion in other dry bean States. Expected yields are equal to or higher than a month earlier

in all States except New York and California. Michigan, Kansas, and New Mexico expect record yields while the Nebraska yield is equal to their previous high.

September frosts caused extensive damage to dry beans in New York. Some immature fields will be abandoned and "pick-out" will be heavy on beans harvested from damaged fields. In Michigan, harvesting losses have been less than average and frost damage has been light. The Nebraska dry bean crop was grading mostly No. 1 except in Box Butte and Custer counties where windrowed beans suffered some rain damage. A frost free September in the dry bean areas of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, and Washington allowed most late developing fields to mature.

The California dry bean yield declined slightly from last month, primarily as the result of heavy rains in the southern part of the State. Harvesting was well underway, but is expected to continue into late November because of late planted fields.

HOPS: The October 1 forecast for hop production is 51.9 million pounds, 17 percent above last year and 16 percent above average. This forecast is 1 percent below the September 1 forecast as a result of lighter yields in Washington. Only in California is production falling short of last year and average. In Washington, where over one-half of the U. S. crop is grown, a record high acreage and good yields have resulted in a record high production. Record high acreage and production was also harvested in Idaho.

In the four producing States harvest of Early Clusters was generally completed in early September and harvest of Late Clusters was nearly complete in all areas by October 1. The crop turned out somewhat better in California but poorer in Oregon than had been expected earlier in the season. Elsewhere, earlier expectations were generally realized.

SUGAR BEETS: Prospects for sugar beets improved during September and production is now estimated at 22,108,000 tons, 21 percent larger than last year's previous record crop of 18,240,000 tons. The prospective yield of 17.9 tons per acre is exceeded only by the 18.8 tons per acre harvested in 1959. Last year's yield was 16.5 tons.

Prospects held or improved during September in all States except Ohio and Minnesota. Beets in Minnesota did not size as well as was earlier anticipated because of below normal precipitation. September weather was excellent for sugar beet growth throughout the remainder of the sugar beet area. Temperatures were mild, irrigation water was adequate, no killing frost occurred, and there was little insect or disease damage. Thus the growing season was prolonged and beets continued to size. Frost and cool nights are now needed.

Harvest was getting underway in the northern States at the end of September and scheduled to start in most other States in early October. In many areas digging was delayed to take advantage of the late growth. Since beets could not be piled because of the unseasonably warm temperatures, harvest was restricted to only that which factories could process currently. Some growers commented they were anxious to start digging before late storms make harvesting difficult and beets get "frozen-in".

Harvest was about over by October 1 in the southern San Joaquin Valley of California and nearing the halfway mark along the coast. Beets in northern California were in good condition except in the Delta region. The crop in this area was late, however, and needs good growing weather during October and November.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: A record crop of 13,957,000 tons of sugarcane for sugar and seed is in prospect for the Mainland areas, up 2 percent from a month ago and exceeds the 1962 previous high by 3.9 million tons. With production in Hawaii now estimated at 9,974,000 tons, the United States crop totals 23,931,000 tons, 19 percent more than last year.

Growth of the Florida sugarcane crop continued favorable with no change in yield prospects from a month ago. Strong winds and heavy rains the last week of September blew over some cane but will not affect production. Cutting will probably start the last week of October and become general after November 1.

Louisiana sugarcane made excellent growth throughout the season and a record yield is expected. The relatively dry weather in August and early September was followed by beneficial rains. Late September brought cool dry weather that should hasten maturity and increase the sucrose content. About mid-September some cane was lodged by Hurricane Cindy. While the lodging will tend to slow harvesting operations, it is not expected to reduce yields significantly. Harvest was expected to begin in some areas about October 7.

September weather conditions in Hawaii were mostly suitable for cane production and harvest continued at the usual rate.

COTTON: September weather was nearly ideal for maturing and harvesting the 1963 cotton crop and prospective production is up 537,000 bales, 4 percent from a month ago. The U. S. cotton crop is now estimated at 14,847,000 bales, 20,000 bales less than the 14,867,000 bales in 1962 but 13 percent more than average.

For the United States a record-high yield per acre of 500 pounds is indicated, up 18 pounds from a month ago. The yield was 457 pounds last year and the previous high was 466 pounds in 1958. The 1957-61 average is 440 pounds.

In New Mexico and California the crop continued to make satisfactory progress with production prospects the same as a month ago. Rains, high humidity, and insects caused a slight reduction in Arizona.

Prospective production in Texas is up 150,000 bales from a month ago. In northwestern Texas hot, open weather during the first half of September and normal warm day temperatures the last half of the month hastened maturity of the late crop. However, an earlier than average freeze would damage the large crop of immature bolls. Picking on the High Plains was just getting started on October 1 with heavy ginnings not expected until two weeks after the first freeze. Harvest was gaining momentum in the Low Plains and was in the scrapping stage in most Blackland and southern areas of Texas.

In southeastern and central cotton States exceptionally favorable weather for maturing and harvesting the crop and light weevil damage in late bolls improved prospective production from a month ago. The indicated crop is up 120,000 bales from a month ago in Mississippi, 75,000 bales in Arkansas, and 55,000 bales in Alabama with increases in most other States. For the United States about 32 percent of the crop was ginned to October 1, compared with 31.5 in 1962 and the average of 24.2 percent.

TOBACCO: Combined production of all types of tobacco is forecast at 2,209 million pounds as of October 1--about 7 million more than a month earlier. The outlook for flue-cured and burley, up about 4 million and 3 million pounds, respectively, accounted for most of the increase. Other classes of tobacco either held at about the previous month's level or were up slightly. Production of all tobacco totaled about 2,309 million pounds in 1962 and the 5-year average is 1,841 million.

An average yield of 1,864 pounds per acre is indicated this year--second only to last year's 1,884 pounds as the highest of record. The 5-year average is 1,623 pounds.

Weather conditions during ~~September~~ were favorable for harvesting and curing operations. By month's end, harvest was complete or nearly so in most areas but behind normal in Maryland and Virginia. Frosts occurred in a few areas during the latter part of September but damage was confined mostly to the Lancaster area of Pennsylvania.

The flue-cured crop is estimated at 1,309 million pounds, up a bit from the 1,305 million forecast as of September 1. Marketings indicated slightly smaller poundage for types 13 and 14, whereas growers' reports indicated a larger crop for type 11 in North Carolina. In 1962, 1,408 million pounds of brightleaf were produced on an acreage about 5 percent greater than this year's. Average production is 1,129 million pounds. The average yield expected from flue-cured types is 1,887 pounds per acre, exceeded only by last year's 1,930 pounds per acre.

At 688 million pounds, burley prospects increased about 3 million pounds during September and now stand 13 million above the previous record of 675 million produced last year. Production averaged 504 million pounds during 1957-61. September weather was favorable for harvesting and curing. Because of large sized plants and heavy crop volume, barn room was at a premium in many areas. The prospective type 31 yield, at 2,031 pounds per acre, is 39 pounds above last year's 1,992 pounds, the previous high. The 5-year average is 1,657 pounds.

The outlook for southern Maryland's type 32 crop remained at the previous month's level of 32.0 million pounds. General rains around mid-September came too late to bring substantial benefit to the crop. An estimated 39.4 million pounds were produced in 1962 and the average is 34.9 million. This year's yield per acre is indicated at 800 pounds--the lowest since 1959. The 1962 yield is estimated at 950 pounds compared with the average of 926 pounds.

Cutturn from the fire-cured crop is expected to be about 56.1 million pounds, slightly higher than the 55.8 million estimated a month earlier because of improvement in the Western District outlook. In 1962, the fire-

cured crop weighed 54.2 million pounds and averaged 49.1 million during 1957-61. The type 21-23 prospective yield of 1,558 pounds, if realized, will be the highest of record. Last year's yield was 1,500 pounds and the 5-year average is 1,429 pounds.

For dark air-cured, types 35-37, prospects in all areas changed little during September and total poundage indicated on October 1 was 25.3 million pounds, unchanged from a month earlier. Dark air-cured production was 24.8 million pounds in 1962, and averaged 21.0 million from 1957 through 1961. The indicated yield is 1,530 pounds compared with 1,540 last season and the average of 1,359.

Cigar-filler production is expected to total about 57.4 million pounds. The 200,000-pound increase over the September 1 estimate is the result of an improved outlook in the Miami Valley area. Type 41-44 production amounted to about 63.2 million pounds in 1962 and averaged 56.0 million from 1957-61. Freezing weather hit the Lancaster area during September 22-24. Damaging temperatures on the 24th caught about 15 percent of the acreage. Reduction in quality appeared to be a more serious factor than loss of poundage. The 1,738-pound yield indicated for filler types combined has been exceeded only by last year's 1,795 pounds for the all-time high. The 5-year average yield is 1,630 pounds per acre.

Forecast at 23.0 million pounds, cigar binder production would be 7 percent below the 24.8 million made last year and 18 percent below the 5-year average of 27.9 million. A yield of 1,611 pounds per acre seems probable this season compared with 1,684 pounds in 1962 and 1,637 for the 5-year average.

Cigar wrapper leaf from the 1963 crop is expected to weigh about 18.3 million pounds. Type 61-62 production amounted to 19.3 million pounds last year and 18.9 million during the 1957-61 period. An average yield of about 1,416 pounds per acre is indicated this year compared with 1,464 in 1962 and 1,388 for the average.

APPLES: The Nation's apple crop is estimated at 121,885,000 bushels, down slightly from last month's estimate, 3 percent smaller than the 1962 crop, but about equal to the 5-year average. The Eastern States with a production of nearly 59 million bushels show a 6 percent decline from last year. Production in the Central States, at 20.9 million bushels, is 17 percent below the previous year's production. The expected production in the Western States is 42 million bushels, up 11 percent from last year.

Dry weather during September in the New England States slowed sizing of the crop and resulted in reduced prospects in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Harvest of the crop in New York was moving along well with Wealthy and McIntosh nearly complete. September moisture added size to later varieties in New Jersey. The crop had excellent color and harvest was near peak activity with Delicious and Stayman varieties moving in volume. Picking of Romes was just getting underway. Dry September weather in Maryland and West Virginia reduced prospects in those States. However, timely rains fell in

Virginia, increasing the size of later varieties and improving prospects for the crop. Picking of Red Delicious was nearly completed by October 1 and Golden Delicious harvest was well underway. Picking of Red Ycrks for fresh market will not begin until October 10, although harvest for processing began about mid-September.

Michigan's apple crop was being harvested at a rapid rate with McIntosh completed and Jonathans about 75 percent picked by October 1. Red Delicious were more than half harvested while Spy harvest was just getting underway but gaining momentum. Ohio apples are of good quality and have excellent color. Harvest of fall varieties was nearly completed and picking of winter varieties is expected to be most active during the first three weeks of October.

Prospects for Washington apples improved during the past month and the estimate is now 28,200,000 bushels. Some varieties are picking out heavier than had been anticipated. September weather was too warm for best coloring of the crop and Jonathans were practically all harvested by October 1. The last of the Red Delicious crop will not be harvested from the higher elevations until after November 1. Quality of the Washington crop is expected to be excellent. In the Sebastopol area of California, the Gravenstein crop was extremely short. Jonathan and Red Delicious varieties were also short in that area but Golden Delicious and Rome Beauty crops are above average. In the Watsonville District, Red Delicious picked out less than expected and Newtowns were below earlier expectations because of small sizes. This season scab, russetting, and misshapen fruit have been prevalent in California.

PEACHES: The 1963 peach crop is estimated at 73.5 million bushels, 3 percent below 1962 but 2 percent above average. A 23 percent increase over last year in the 9 Southern peach States was not enough to offset lower production in other regions. The greatest percentage decline from last year occurred in the Middle Atlantic and North Central States, although production was also down in the North Atlantic and Western States. Production in California for 1963 was very near the record high crop harvested in 1962.

The California Clingstone peach crop for 1963 is now estimated at 30.5 million bushels or 733,000 tons--just under the record high of 735,000 tons harvested last year. The estimate excludes that portion of the crop eliminated under the "green drop" program of the Clingstone Peach Marketing Order. Even though the 1963 crop was later than normal, the harvest was virtually complete by mid-September or about as early as last year. There was a higher percentage of off-grade fruit this year than in 1962. There was no diversion of 1963 crop Clingstone peaches by canners under the Marketing Order. The California Freestone crop of 12.9 million bushels is the same as 1962 and 4 percent above average. Harvest was virtually complete with the exception of late Halloween variety peaches. Harvest of peaches in Upstate New York and all other areas of the Nation was drawing to a close by October 1.

PEARS: The October 1 forecast of pear production in the United States is 19,221,000 bushels, down 34 percent from last year and 32 percent below the 1957-61 average. This is a decline in the estimate of nearly 3 percent from last month. Practically all the decrease from last year is in California, Oregon and Michigan. Production in Washington and most other sections of the country was above a year earlier.

Harvest of Bartletts was completed in Oregon and Washington in early September and somewhat later in California. Bartletts account for 71 percent of the estimated production in these States. California sizes were not up to expectations and fruit showed some russetting. Oregon had good sizes but premature ripening was a problem. Except for some hail damage, Washington's production was of excellent quality.

Harvest of "other" varieties were completed in late September in Washington and Oregon. Growing conditions continued to be favorable in California and both sizes and quality are good. In other producing States harvest was practically complete.

GRAPES: The grape forecast for the United States is 3,663,700 tons, a record large crop which is up 14 percent from last year. The Western and South Atlantic States have a larger crop than in 1962, but in the Northeastern and Central parts of the country, prospects are below last year. California and Arizona, which produce mostly European type grapes and usually account for more than 90 percent of the U.S. total, have an indicated production of 3.4 million tons, 17 percent larger than in 1962. Production for the rest of the country is expected to be down 14 percent from last year to 258,200 tons, in spite of a record crop in Washington.

California's indicated production of 3,390,000 tons is a record high, up 17 percent from 1962, with raisin variety grapes expected to account for 2,150,000 tons. Although the raisin areas had rains during September, damage appears to have been light. Higher temperatures and winds provided nearly ideal conditions for making raisins the last part of September. The October raisin survey in California indicates that the 1963 production of natural (sundried) raisins is 249,000 tons, 40 percent above the 1962 crop of 178,200 tons. Thompson Seedless are expected to account for 239,400 tons (up 42 percent) and other varieties of natural raisins 9,600 tons (about the same as last year). Indicated production of table variety grapes in California is 600,000 tons, up 4 percent from last year. Mid-September rains interrupted harvest of Tokays. Harvest of this variety for fresh shipment was about finished by October 1, and growers were commencing to pick Emperors. The crop of wine variety grapes is forecast at 640,000 tons, not greatly different from last year. Although heavy mid-September rains occurred in Southern California they caused little damage because the sugar content of these varieties had not reached a high level.

In Washington where a record large crop of grapes is expected, picking began about mid-September although the main harvest did not get under way until September 30. Grapes have been slow ripening--warm days and cool nights are needed to build up the sugar content in the berries.

Prospective production in the Great Lakes States (172,000 tons) increased during the past month, although still only about three-fourths as large as last year. New York growers started picking early varieties about mid-September, but movement of Concords to processors was delayed until the last week in September because low temperatures during most of September held back maturity. Pennsylvania's crop has large bunches and berries have sized well. Because grapes had colored well and the sugar content was satisfactory, harvest was in heavy volume by October 1. The harvest season is expected to be shorter than usual. In Ohio, continued dry weather during September limited the size of berries. Harvest of Concords was underway during the last week of September. The Michigan crop, which was sharply curtailed by late spring freezes, began moving to the processors about September 21. Weather the last part of September was favorable for the build up of sugar. In the South Atlantic States, most of the grapes had been harvested by October 1.

CITRUS: The 1963-64 crop of Early, Midseason and Navel oranges for the U.S. is forecast at 44.4 million boxes, down 25 percent from last year and 32 percent below the 1957-61 average. The decrease from last year occurred in Florida. Florida Early and Midseason production (other than Temple oranges) is estimated at 25.0 million boxes, 43 percent below last year and 48 percent below average. Temple oranges are estimated at 3.5 million boxes, much higher than the 2.0 million harvested last year. The California Navel crop is estimated at 15.0 million boxes, up 19 percent over last year and 34 percent above average.

Florida's Valencia orange forecast of 36.0 million boxes is 24 percent above last year's crop which was severely curtailed by freeze damage, but 12 percent below the average. Because the California Valencia crop will not be estimated until December 10 there is no indication of the total U.S. Valencia crop at this time. The total orange crop in Texas and Louisiana remains small, because of the tree damage from the January 1962 freeze. The Arizona orange crop estimate of 1.7 million boxes is up 9 percent from last year and 43 percent above average.

The U.S. production of grapefruit (excluding California's "other areas") is estimated at 32.3 million boxes, down 3 percent from last year and down 21 percent below average. The Florida grapefruit crop is estimated at 27.5 million boxes, down 8 percent from last season and 16 percent below average. Other States show an increase over last year.

The Arizona lemon crop is forecast at 1.2 million boxes, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as last year's harvest, and 35 percent above average.

Florida's tangerine production is forecast at 2.7 million boxes, 35 percent above the last year, but 26 percent below average.

The Florida lime estimate remains the same as a month ago at 420,000 boxes, 5 percent above last year and 38 percent above average.

The Florida tangelo crop is estimated at 700,000 boxes which is only slightly below last year's harvest of 750,000 boxes, but 30 percent above average.

Florida's total orange crop, estimated at 64.5 million boxes, is 13 percent below last year and 30 percent below the average. These decreases are the result of the freeze of December 1962.

Florida citrus trees that were not damaged by the cold weather are generally in excellent condition. Trees that were damaged have shown a remarkable recovery in appearance and new growth. Harvest of oranges was begun in September with very light shipments. Grapefruit harvest is heavy, having reached more than a million boxes by October 1.

California has a good set of Valencia oranges but the crop is expected to be late because of a late bloom. Navel orange trees also bloomed late. Sizes are below normal for this date. Moisture conditions have been improved by rains. Desert Valleys grapefruit bloomed early and generally trees had a good set of fruit. The grapefruit made good size growth through September. Some new acreage is coming into bearing this year.

Arizona oranges are sizing well as a result of heavy August rains. Picking of lemons is active in the Yuma area, and harvest is ready to start in the Salt River area. Prospects are for a heavy crop in the Yuma area.

The Texas orange and grapefruit crops are quite small, but considerably larger than last year. Most of this year's production is expected to be sold in gift packages.

CRANBERRIES: The October estimate of 1963 cranberry production is 1,327,600 barrels, about the same as the 1962 crop and 10 percent above average. Only in 1960 was a larger crop harvested. Expected production in Massachusetts is below last year but above average. The New Jersey crop, which is spotted, is forecast at 73,000 barrels, 29 percent below last year and 22 percent below average. Production in Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon is expected to be well above last year and average. Improvement in the Massachusetts crop since mid-August more than offset reduced prospects in Washington and New Jersey.

Harvest of the Massachusetts crop was about half completed by October 1. Soil moisture was adequate for good berry sizes and cool temperatures resulted in good color and keeping quality. Frequent rains in September slowed harvest. Low temperatures on September 24 and 25 required flooding of bogs for freeze protection. There is ample water for freeze protection in both Massachusetts and New Jersey. Harvest in New Jersey was making good progress by October 1. Harvest of the large Wisconsin crop began about September 23. Very little harvest had occurred by October 1 in the Pacific Northwest where growers were waiting for improved color of the berries. Although some bogs in Washington were affected by Spring frosts production is expected to be the second largest of record.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The production forecast of plums in California and Michigan is 110,500 tons, the same as a month ago. This is 22 percent above 1962 and 25 percent above average. Harvest was completed in September.

The prune crop in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is estimated at 41,500 tons (fresh basis), down 1,500 tons from last month. This is 32 percent below the 1957-61 average. Most of the drop in production occurred in Oregon, where the crop is 88 percent below last year. Italian prunes in Oregon were a virtual failure. Idaho experienced hot weather during September which tended to restrict size. A greater than usual quantity of prunes is going to processors. Washington had good to excellent quality on Early Italians but only fair to good quality on Late Italians. Shrivels and brown center caused some cullage.

The forecast of California dried prunes is 135,000 tons (dried basis), the same as a month ago. This is 9 percent below last year but about average. Harvest has been long drawn out this season but picking was completed by the end of September.

NECTARINES: The forecast for the 1963 crop California nectarines is 57,000 tons, the same as last month, 12 percent above last year and 38 percent above average. Harvest was completed by mid-September.

AVOCADOS: The estimate of the Florida 1963-64 crop of avocados remains unchanged from a month ago at 13,000 tons, 11 percent above last year and nearly double the 5-year average production. In California, harvest of the 1962-63 crop is virtually complete with only a small volume of Hass and other minor varieties remaining for harvest. Although some new crop avocados have been picked, the volume is expected to be light through most of October.

OLIVES: Condition of the olive crop was reported at 58 percent of a full crop on October 1, compared with 61 percent a year ago and the 5 year average of 57 percent. The set of olives in California is spotty by variety and areas with the total tonnage expected to be somewhat below last year. Early rains in all districts helped the fruit to size, thus partially offsetting the lighter set in many areas. Harvest of olives began during the last week of September and was expected to become general in the Corning District and Tulare County during the second week of October.

FIGS: Harvest of figs for canning is completed, but there is a small volume moving for fresh use. The development of the dried crop is about two weeks later than usual. There was a good set in most districts, but the cool weather and rain after mid-September slowed maturity of the fruit. The rain also caused an increase in the percentage of substandards.

ALMONDS: California production of almonds is forecast at 70,000 tons, unchanged from last month. This is 46 percent above last year's crop and 35 percent above the 1957-61 average. The mid-September rain-storm delayed harvest somewhat, but field activity has now resumed. Little damage has been reported from this rain.

FILBERTS: Production of filberts in Washington and Oregon is now estimated at 8,200 tons, 5 percent above last year's small crop but 19 percent below the 5-year average. The windstorm of last October, that caused some loss of trees and limb breakage, was a limiting factor in production this year. Some early picking got underway in Oregon during the last week of September, but the peak harvest is not expected until about the third week of October. Oregon nuts are large sized and reported to be well filled. The Washington nuts are slow ripening, apparently because of a cooler than usual summer but the quality is expected to be good.

WALNUTS: The 1963 walnut crop in California and Oregon, at 81,200 tons, is unchanged from last month and is 2 percent above last year and 13 percent above average. Oregon growers report good size growth and generally less blight damage than in recent years. Harvest of California walnuts is underway in most areas. They escaped damage from the mid-September rain but the heat wave at the end of the month caused some darkening of kernels in exposed nuts. Blight in the Payne variety is heavier than normal.

PECANS: Overall pecan production prospects improved further during September and the October 1 forecast is 297.0 million pounds, a record high which is more than 4 times as large as the 1962 crop and 66 percent above average. The previous record high crop was 246.8 million pounds harvested in 1961. Production prospects declined during September in Georgia, the leading pecan producing State, where a crop of 86.0 million pounds is now forecast. Growers in Mississippi and Alabama indicate that limb breakage caused considerable loss of nuts and prospects were also reduced by a lack of soil moisture.

Production prospects improved during September in Louisiana, Oklahoma, Florida, and the Carolinas, but remained unchanged in Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas and New Mexico. The U. S. forecast of production for improved varieties is 168.4 million pounds, down slightly from last month, but still nearly five times as large as in 1962 and nearly double the average. Seedling pecan production is up from a month earlier, nearly four times as large as last year's output and 39 percent above average.

Harvest of the crop was beginning in Gulf Coast areas by the end of September.

POTATOES: The October 1 estimate of fall potato production, at 193,992,000 hundredweight, is 3,684,000 above a month earlier. This increase occurred in the western States--mostly in Idaho--and places 1963 fall production 2 percent above 1962. Weather during September was favorable for late season growth in most fall potato areas, particularly in the western States where killing frosts had not occurred by October 1 in most areas. Yield prospects were maintained or improved during September in all States except North Dakota where soil moisture was insufficient for normal growth.

Production in the 9 western States is estimated at 82,112,000 hundredweight compared with 78,378,000 estimated a month ago and 76,218,000 produced in 1962. The Idaho estimate was raised 3.6 million to 50,820,000 hundredweight as most of the acreage continued to grow through much of September. Frost had killed vines in the higher valleys only and many fields in the main areas were still green October 1. Some growers were beating the vines off or burning them to mature potatoes sufficiently for harvest. Yield per acre prospects also increased during September in California, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and Washington. In Washington, 2,500 acres were shifted from the "fall" to the "late summer" crop and the fall production estimate is down 658,000 from a month ago. Digging in Northern California was just getting underway by October 1. Harvest of the Kennebec chip crop was active in the Salinas Valley and the San Luis Obispo-Santa Maria districts. Sand land potatoes in Klamath County, Oregon were ready for digging the last of September but other sections were later. Washington growers expected to start harvest for storage about October 7. Harvest in Colorado, Utah, and Nevada was slow because of immaturity of potatoes. Only about 10 percent of the

San Luis Valley, Colorado acreage had been dug compared with about three-fifths a year ago when harvest was earlier than usual.

The estimate for the 9 central fall States, at 46,716,000 hundredweight was almost the same as a month earlier and 1 percent above 1962. An increase in the Michigan and Nebraska estimates was offset by a reduction for North Dakota. Harvest progressed rapidly in the Red River Valley although dry soils in many fields caused difficulty. About two-thirds of the North Dakota acreage was dug by October 1. Nebraska growers were just starting to dig. Weather in Wisconsin was favorable for potato harvest during September. Yields are extremely variable between areas and fields. Harvest started in Michigan and was active in Indiana and Ohio by October 1.

In the 8 eastern fall States, production is placed at 65,164,000 hundredweight, slightly less than a month ago and 5 percent less than 1962. Upstate New York and Pennsylvania growers report larger crops than a month ago. However, these increases were more than offset by a reduction in the Long Island, New York fall estimate of 476,000 caused by shifting 1,800 acres from the "fall" to "late summer" classification. Late growth was good in the eastern fall States with no frosts until after mid-September. Conditions for harvest were favorable, particularly in Maine where about 60 percent of the crop was harvested by October 1. Size of tubers in many fields in Maine were larger than usual. Less than half of the southern New England crop had been dug but this was normal. In Steuben County, New York, harvest was about 40 percent complete. Digging of fall varieties in Pennsylvania started about 10 days earlier than normal.

Production of late summer potatoes is estimated at 33,487,000 hundredweight, 1,587,000 above last month and almost as large as the 1962 crop of 33,710,000 hundredweight. The estimates for Long Island and Washington were increased 1,310,000 hundredweight from September 1 as a result of a transfer of acreage from the "fall" to the "late summer" classification and an increase in yield for Washington. Late season reports also resulted in raising the estimated yields for Indiana, Wisconsin, Idaho, New Mexico, and California. Only North Carolina and Colorado report lower yields than indicated a month ago.

Weather conditions during September were generally favorable for harvesting of late summer potatoes. In New Jersey only large growers were still digging the last of September with about one-sixth of the acreage remaining for harvest. Potatoes have been marketed faster than usual. Marketings from Long Island continued rapid and a larger portion of the total acreage was harvested and marketed by October 1 than in the past two years. The Cobbler harvest in Pennsylvania was virtually complete by September 10 with excellent quality although size was limited by the dry season. Indiana potatoes harvested during September yielded better than those harvested earlier. Late summer harvest in Michigan was near completion October 1. In Wisconsin, weather during September was good for harvesting, and digging of Early Gems and Reds was about complete in Portage County and Red harvest was well underway in Langlade County. Harvest and marketing of a good quality and size crop in the

Twin Cities area of Minnesota was nearing completion on October 1. In Idaho, weather was favorable for development and harvest of the Russet acreage in the late summer area. Less than half the Dry Lake area acreage had been harvested by October 1. Wet weather in Colorado after the first week in September delayed harvest. In Washington, many growers burned or sprayed foliage to hasten maturity in an attempt to get the high prices early in the season. Harvest was more rapid than expected earlier. Harvest of California late summer potatoes was completed in the Santa Maria-San Luis Obispo area by October 1 and nearing completion in the Stockton Delta section.

The total 1963 potato crop (all seasonal groups) is now estimated at 273,368,000 hundredweight, 2.0 percent above last month and 2.5 percent above the 1962 crop.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production of sweetpotatoes, estimated at 16,957,000 hundredweight, is 11 percent less than the 1962 crop. Smaller crops than last year are expected in all States except Kansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, New Mexico, and California. Growth of sweetpotatoes and progress of harvest was generally favorable during September and the current estimate is 2 percent above a month ago. Rains during September promoted late season growth and sizing and raised yield prospects in Louisiana, Virginia, and Kansas. Larger yields are also indicated for North Carolina and Missouri. On the other hand, dry weather during September in Kentucky, Alabama, and Arkansas lowered yield prospects. Yields in New Jersey are also turning out lower than indicated earlier.

Harvest had started in all States by October 1 and the bulk of the crop will be harvested in October and November. In New Jersey, a small acreage had been harvested--mostly for local sales. About 20 percent of the Maryland crop had been harvested. Digging on the Eastern Shore of Virginia lagged several weeks behind schedule of past years but by October 1 was in full swing with some movement into storage. North Carolina harvest was at peak in all commercial areas. Early varieties in Georgia had been harvested and digging of Georgia Red sweetpotatoes was starting by the last of September. Harvest during September was light in Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. Mississippi growers had harvested about one-third of their acreage by October 1. In New Mexico, digging for fresh market was limited and harvest for storage had not started. Harvest of California sweetpotatoes was active by October 1 in the Livingston-Atwater district and light supplies were also available at several southern points.

PASTURES: Pasture feed continued short through September in a large part of the United States. On October 1, condition of pastures was reported at 71 percent of normal, 8 points below a year earlier and 10 points under the 1957-61 average for the date. Reported condition declined 1 point from September 1 to October 1 compared with the 5-year average advance of 1 point during September.

September rainfall was below normal in most of the eastern half of the country. Less than one-half of normal rainfall was received in several large areas, including a broad band from Missouri through Ohio, also major parts of Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. Large areas of the West were favored with more September rainfall than usual--the western Rockies, the southern two-thirds of California, and the Central Plains. Warm September weather west of the Mississippi stimulated late growth of grass in areas where soil moisture conditions were favorable.

Reported pasture condition declined several points during September in each of the North Atlantic States except New Jersey, where September rains revived pastures. Late growth of pastures was checked by freezing temperatures on September 24-25 from Pennsylvania through New England. In most of the Northeast, feeding of supplemental roughage continued necessary through September, depleting winter supplies.

Ohio and Indiana reported the sharpest declines in pasture condition during September--20 and 26 points, respectively. October 1 condition in these States was the lowest in 10 years. In Illinois, pastures improved during September in the North, but deteriorated sharply in the southern two-thirds of the State where September rainfall was less than one-half of normal. Near-normal September rainfall in the northern Wisconsin raised the State average pasture condition 11 points from the very low level on September 1. Missouri pasture feed dried up rapidly during the last half of September. Farther west, generous September rains stimulated late growth of grass in most areas of Nebraska and Kansas. However, grazing continued very short in eastern Kansas.

In Virginia, there was little change during September in the severe drought that prevailed all summer. General rains near the end of September will help late pasture growth in Delaware and Maryland. These coastal rains were heavier south of Virginia and provided soil moisture to start fall seeding of winter pasture crops. Alabama pasture condition declined 15 points during September with less than one-half of normal rainfall in much of the State. Severe drought continued through September in northern Arkansas. Pastures improved in western Oklahoma during September but grazing continued very short in the eastern part of the State. Widespread September rains relieved the prolonged summer drought in southern and central Texas and the Edwards Plateau. Reported condition of pastures on October 1 was 25 or more points below the 5-year average for the date in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

In the West, pasture feed condition was reported above the 5-year average for October 1 in all States except New Mexico. Above-normal September rainfall in the eastern half of Colorado raised pasture condition for the State 12 points from September 1. Warm weather during September, with delayed killing frosts, favored late growth of pastures and ranges in the Mountain States. However, unusually high temperatures in southern California in late September were detrimental to dryland pastures. Pasture feed continued unusually good through September in Washington and Oregon.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production in September was 9,598 million pounds, slightly less than a year earlier, but 2 percent more than the 1957-61 average for the month. For the first 9 months of the year, milk production totaled about 1 percent less than in 1962.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
September 1963, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	Sept. average: 1957-61	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	State	Sept. average: 1957-61	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963
N.Y.	738	809	815	803	Ky.	230	238	279	250
N.J.	90	91	91	90	Tenn.	206	216	235	210
Pa.	522	557	578	560	Ala.	85	79	83	80
Ohio	427	432	452	432	Miss.	113	109	105	103
Ind.	274	267	291	271	Ark.	84	82	83	74
Ill.	351	328	349	312	Okla.	117	119	116	113
Mich.	428	458	463	463	Texas	231	247	244	240
Wis.	1,215	1,293	1,360	1,312	Mont.	38	33	37	32
Minn.	535	547	651	561	Idaho	126	129	136	127
Iowa	446	442	484	435	Wyo.	15.6	14.7	15.4	14.0
Mo.	315	284	324	284	Colo.	66	65	69	64
N. Dak.	121	123	148	117	Utah	59	60	62	60
S. Dak.	102	102	113	101	Nev.	8.7	10.2	10.5	10.3
Nebr.	152	140	155	136	Wash.	155	175	181	173
Kans.	152	151	150	148	Oreg.	91	89	94	84
Md.	129	129	136	133	Calif.	643	683	724	683
Va.	182	182	177	174	Hawaii	1/ 10.6	11.3	10.8	10.7
W. Va.	58	49	50	48	Other				
N.C.	137	133	135	133	States ^{2/}	513	530	511	526
S.C.	48	45	44	44					
Ga.	88	85	88	84	U. S.	9,398	9,636	10,154	9,598
Fla.	96	99	104	103					

1/ Short-time average.

2/ Estimates not available for individual States.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Egg production in the United States during September was 4,920 million, a record high for the month and 1 percent above last year. This increase resulted from a record rate of lay and a slight increase in layer numbers. Egg production during the first 9 months of 1963 totaled 47,694 million eggs, practically the same as the January-September 1962 output.

Regions with record production for September were the South Central, up 12 percent from last year; the South Atlantic, up 8 percent; and the Western States up 6 percent. In the other regions, egg production was up 1 percent in the North Atlantic, but down 12 percent in the West North Central and 4 percent in the East North Central.

The number of eggs laid per layer during September averaged 16.65, an increase of 1 percent from the September 1962 previous record high. Every region except the West North Central had record rates of lay during September and on October 1. The rate of lay on October 1 was 54.7 eggs per 100 layers, also a record high for the date and 1 percent above last year's previous high.

Pullets not of laying age on October 1, 1963 are estimated at 76,820,000 -- an increase of 1 percent from a year earlier. Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) totaled 376,505,000, compared with 376,003,000 on October 1, 1962. Increases in pullets not of laying age of 16 percent in the South Atlantic and 12 percent in the South Central offset decreases of 7 percent in the East North Central, 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the West, and 1 percent in the West North Central States.

The number of layers in the Nation's laying flocks during September averaged 295,458,000, slightly more than last year and slightly less than the 5-year average. The 299,685,000 layers on October 1 were slightly less than a year earlier. The 3 percent seasonal increase in layers from September 1 to October 1 was the smallest of record. October 1 layer numbers were at record highs in the South Atlantic and Western regions, but at record lows in the East and West North Central States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS

LAI D PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	48 States	United States 1/
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1

	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1957-61 (Av.)	52,094	53,134	73,855	37,611	47,214	38,914	302,822	---
1962	46,242	47,150	63,087	44,019	52,128	46,890	299,516	300,302
1963	45,363	44,682	56,426	47,396	56,640	48,378	298,885	299,685

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1 2/

1957-61 (Av.)	65,086	67,498	102,376	47,515	59,333	46,955	388,763	---
1962	56,900	59,295	84,331	54,567	63,520	56,385	374,998	376,003
1963	55,511	55,920	77,411	59,644	69,358	57,635	375,479	376,505

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1

	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1957-61 (Av.)	53.8	51.0	46.9	51.3	46.9	58.9	50.9	---
1962	55.3	53.5	52.1	54.1	51.3	60.6	54.3	54.3
1963	56.1	54.2	51.0	54.4	52.6	60.7	54.7	54.7

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

The estimated number of all young chickens on farms October 1 was 255,292,000--an increase of 2 percent from a year ago. Increases were 11 percent in each the South Atlantic and South Central and 6 percent in the Western region. Decreases were 8 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the East North Central, and 2 percent in the North Atlantic States. October 1 young chickens consisted of 55 percent laying pullets, 30 percent pullets not of laying age, and 15 percent other chickens. Other chickens on farms totaled 38,450,000--up 12 percent from a year earlier.

The number of all pullets in the United States on October 1 is estimated at 216,842,000, compared with 216,268,000 a year earlier. Of the pullets on hand, 35 percent were pullets not of laying age or the same percent as last year. The number of laying pullets totaled 140,022,000, only slightly lower than October 1, 1962.

COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1								
Year	North :Atlantic	E. North :Central	W. North :Central	South :Atlantic	South :Central	Western	48 :States	United :States ^{1/}
	Thousands							
	PULLETS OF LAYING AGE							
1957-61 (Av.)	25,798	25,012	34,402	18,977	20,123	18,882	143,195	---
1962	22,101	22,347	28,090	22,056	23,009	22,384	139,987	140,567
1963	21,796	21,320	24,106	22,903	25,844	23,451	139,420	140,022
	PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE							
1957-61 (Av.)	12,992	14,364	28,522	9,904	12,119	8,040	85,941	---
1962	10,658	12,145	21,244	10,548	11,392	9,495	75,482	75,701
1963	10,148	11,238	20,985	12,248	12,718	9,257	76,594	76,820
	OTHER YOUNG CHICKENS							
1957-61 (Av.)	4,293	4,697	6,265	4,141	6,829	4,178	30,403	---
1962	4,979	4,609	4,595	5,948	8,110	5,847	34,088	34,285
1963	4,978	5,037	4,779	7,545	8,719	7,182	38,240	38,450
	ALL YOUNG CHICKENS							
1957-61 (Av.)	43,083	44,073	69,189	33,022	39,071	31,100	259,539	---
1962	37,738	39,101	53,929	38,552	42,511	37,726	249,557	250,553
1963	36,922	37,595	49,870	42,696	47,281	39,890	254,254	255,292
	HENS ONE YEAR OR OLDER							
1957-61 (Av.)	26,296	28,122	39,453	18,634	27,090	20,032	159,627	---
1962	24,141	24,803	34,997	21,963	29,119	24,506	159,529	159,735
1963	23,567	23,362	32,320	24,493	30,796	24,927	159,465	159,663

^{1/} Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Hens one year old and older on October 1 totaled 159,663,000, slightly below the number on hand October 1 last year. Hen numbers increased 12 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the South Central, and 2 percent in the West. Decreases were 8 percent in the West North Central, 6 percent in the East North Central, and 2 percent in the North Atlantic. Hens on October 1 comprised 53 percent of the laying flock both this year and last year.

Prices received by producers for eggs averaged 36.0 cents per dozen in mid-September. This was a 3.2 cents per dozen seasonal increase from a month earlier, but 0.4 cent below a year earlier. Commercial broiler prices averaged 13.9 cents per pound live weight, down 0.5 cent from a month earlier and 2.4 cents below mid-September 1962. Farm chicken prices averaged 9.2 cents per pound, the same as mid-August but 0.6 cent below a year earlier. Prices for turkeys at the farm averaged 22.0 cents per pound live weight in mid-September, compared with 21.6 cents the previous month and 21.3 cents a year earlier.

The average cost of farm poultry ration in mid-September was \$3.57 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.44 in mid-September 1962. The average cost of broiler grower feed was \$4.86, up 17 cents from a year earlier. Cost of turkey grower feed in mid-September averaged \$4.86 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.89 a month earlier and \$4.80 a year earlier. At mid-September egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and broiler-feed ratios were less favorable than a year earlier. The turkey-feed ratio was the same as a year earlier.

Crop Reporting Board

CORN, GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1962	Indicated	Average	1962	Indicated
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Vt.	61.2	65.0	63.0	61	65	63
Mass.	62.0	68.0	66.0	161	136	132
Conn.	64.6	70.0	68.0	181	140	136
N.Y.	57.1	60.0	58.0	12,183	10,860	12,586
N.J.	63.8	73.0	56.0	6,151	5,694	4,984
Pa.	60.3	56.0	51.0	54,921	44,128	47,430
Ohio	63.7	76.0	78.0	196,009	202,388	226,434
Ind.	65.3	82.0	85.0	298,851	352,436	390,915
Ill.	69.0	83.0	85.0	607,874	686,410	752,165
Mich.	57.0	65.0	64.0	88,985	91,520	97,344
Wis.	65.4	70.0	68.0	111,079	107,310	105,264
Minn.	56.6	59.5	69.0	300,893	275,188	344,655
Iowa	66.4	76.0	79.0	714,339	742,976	834,082
Mo.	53.0	58.0	60.0	183,062	176,204	209,640
N.Dak.	28.1	31.0	39.0	9,270	5,239	11,193
S.Dak.	31.8	42.5	48.0	99,161	113,008	144,240
Nebr.	49.8	61.0	53.0	284,489	313,357	283,126
Kans.	41.5	51.0	39.0	62,422	66,198	55,692
Del.	53.2	63.0	55.0	7,226	7,497	8,140
Md.	54.3	60.0	51.0	21,062	21,240	21,828
Va.	45.5	60.0	26.0	27,978	32,040	15,548
W.Va.	50.0	53.0	48.0	4,981	3,763	4,032
N.C.	42.7	56.0	51.0	71,223	72,632	72,114
S.C.	29.9	38.0	40.0	21,517	18,506	20,240
Ga.	29.5	30.0	41.0	60,697	50,760	69,372
Fla.	27.2	33.0	35.0	8,442	9,042	9,765
Ky.	47.2	58.0	65.0	67,477	64,728	73,255
Tenn.	38.0	41.0	50.0	48,931	39,401	49,000
Ala.	28.6	28.5	38.0	48,587	35,026	47,652
Miss.	30.2	27.0	37.0	34,123	20,628	26,566
Ark.	31.5	32.5	33.0	11,272	6,728	6,204
La.	28.8	28.0	32.0	10,724	6,216	7,808
Okla.	30.6	32.5	25.0	5,965	3,998	3,200
Texas	25.7	31.0	28.0	35,820	32,612	25,032
Mont.	43.8	50.0	60.0	192	200	240
Idaho	75.2	78.0	80.0	1,671	1,794	1,760
Wyo.	53.9	40.0	87.0	1,058	320	1,305
Colo.	52.2	52.5	63.0	14,796	9,922	12,285
N.Mex.	32.0	39.0	40.0	661	468	520
Ariz.	21.3	24.0	30.0	504	360	450
Utah	57.9	59.0	64.0	218	177	192
Wash.	81.2	85.0	88.0	3,437	3,400	2,904
Oreg.	69.8	70.0	75.0	1,817	1,400	1,875
Calif.	71.8	75.0	75.0	11,459	7,500	7,725
U.S.	54.1	64.1	65.9	3,551,952	3,643,615	4,009,093

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	32.3	34.5	34.0	8,121	6,831	7,276
N.J.	32.1	32.0	28.0	1,463	1,120	952
Pa.	28.6	28.0	30.5	15,453	12,628	14,732
Ohio	28.7	32.0	39.0	40,445	38,688	53,274
Ind.	30.3	35.5	41.0	38,201	38,908	52,562
Ill.	28.7	32.5	39.0	47,785	49,465	67,665
Mich.	33.3	32.5	38.0	35,876	29,965	39,938
Wis.	31.9	35.2	33.9	1,799	1,691	1,830
Minn.	25.7	24.6	25.3	22,781	17,982	21,747
Iowa	26.0	25.3	26.7	3,815	2,223	2,886
Mo.	27.0	27.0	33.0	39,156	26,352	39,303
N.Dak.	17.8	28.7	22.5	112,205	158,500	127,587
S.Dak.	17.4	17.3	14.7	38,471	29,824	29,347
Nebr.	27.0	19.5	21.5	84,990	53,820	60,522
Kans.	23.6	23.5	22.0	235,458	211,171	183,854
Del.	26.3	28.5	29.0	689	542	580
Md.	25.7	27.0	28.0	3,921	3,483	3,724
Va.	24.4	23.0	21.0	6,203	4,117	3,906
W.Va.	24.6	24.0	24.0	634	432	432
N.C.	23.7	24.0	26.0	8,531	4,896	6,162
S.C.	21.9	24.0	26.0	3,283	1,344	1,768
Ga.	22.8	25.0	27.0	2,059	1,175	1,566
Fla.	---	25.0	29.0	---	775	1,015
Ky.	24.7	26.0	30.0	4,239	3,406	4,140
Tenn.	21.9	23.0	26.0	3,404	2,461	3,120
Ala.	23.0	24.0	23.0	1,712	840	759
Miss.	24.5	26.0	28.0	1,707	780	1,092
Ark.	25.6	27.5	31.0	3,653	3,080	4,340
La.	20.4	18.0	24.0	866	720	1,056
Okla.	21.7	19.0	22.0	96,233	71,953	74,976
Texas	19.6	16.0	16.5	64,329	43,696	37,406
Mont.	19.5	22.6	24.8	79,423	78,297	95,444
Idaho	35.5	38.3	37.1	40,667	36,692	38,001
Wyo.	23.0	21.4	21.4	6,110	4,551	5,040
Colo.	24.4	19.1	12.1	56,345	36,207	21,186
N.Mex.	20.5	20.0	19.0	4,510	4,200	3,705
Ariz.	37.8	42.0	42.0	2,406	1,008	1,134
Utah	22.3	28.8	26.3	5,470	5,446	5,029
Nev.	34.3	35.5	39.2	592	604	824
Wash.	34.6	39.4	39.2	67,967	66,825	75,235
Oreg.	33.1	38.6	38.6	26,154	26,280	30,316
Calif.	23.8	31.2	23.3	8,134	9,584	7,579
U.S.	24.2	25.1	25.5	1,225,262	1,092,562	1,133,010

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1962	Preliminary	Average	1962	Preliminary
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	30.1	32.0	32.0	810	544	640
Minn.	25.7	24.0	25.0	21,077	15,816	19,775
Iowa	24.4	21.0	25.0	413	273	375
N.Dak.	17.6	27.5	21.0	91,035	98,918	84,609
S.Dak.	15.3	19.5	13.0	24,495	22,016	18,057
Mont.	15.1	23.0	21.5	28,128	34,201	38,356
Idaho	45.2	52.0	41.0	21,566	18,148	15,006
Wyo.	20.2	24.0	24.0	621	624	672
Colo.	23.8	26.0	23.0	835	468	414
Utah	39.5	48.0	47.0	2,299	1,968	2,350
Nev.	34.2	36.0	40.0	444	540	680
Wash.	28.1	35.0	29.0	5,405	7,385	3,915
Oreg.	28.8	32.5	32.5	2,754	2,698	1,690
U.S.	19.3	26.6	21.5	200,107	203,599	186,539

DURUM WHEAT						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1962	Preliminary	Average	1962	Preliminary
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Minn.	25.1	33.0	30.0	1,004	1,683	1,530
N.Dak.	18.7	31.0	26.0	21,169	59,582	42,978
S.Dak.	16.0	20.0	13.0	1,599	2,880	1,248
Mont.	16.7	24.0	23.0	3,276	6,960	4,140
Calif.	54.4	64.0	61.0	376	704	671
U.S.	18.6	29.7	25.4	27,424	71,809	50,567

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States						
Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum	(Winter & spring)	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
Average 1957-61	686,669	179,041	171,018	27,427	161,107	1,225,262
1962	535,873	154,679	175,961	71,809	154,240	1,092,562
1963 ^{1/}	536,673	204,971	165,389	50,567	175,410	1,133,010

^{1/} Indicated October 1, 1963.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	18.4	18.0	19.0	67	72	57
N.J.	22.5	24.5	22.0	769	1,102	1,100
Pa.	20.9	21.0	22.0	191	189	176
Ohio	25.3	25.5	25.5	38,153	46,104	46,155
Ind.	26.5	28.0	29.5	62,759	77,308	83,072
Ill.	26.8	28.5	29.5	135,694	158,888	166,114
Mich.	23.1	22.5	22.5	5,884	7,898	7,740
Wis.	17.1	18.0	19.5	1,792	1,818	2,008
Minn.	20.1	19.5	24.5	49,119	44,733	59,143
Iowa	26.6	27.0	29.0	76,376	91,935	104,661
Mo.	23.0	22.5	24.0	51,035	62,640	67,968
N.Dak.	14.2	13.5	18.0	2,831	756	2,736
S.Dak.	15.0	20.5	21.0	2,316	2,480	2,856
Nebr.	26.5	27.0	26.0	5,042	8,370	8,372
Kans.	19.5	18.0	15.5	9,710	16,452	13,748
Del.	22.3	19.0	19.5	3,881	4,123	4,036
Md.	23.9	20.5	21.0	4,948	5,740	5,670
Va.	20.8	20.5	15.5	6,250	7,974	6,154
N.C.	22.0	24.0	24.0	10,593	13,392	14,472
S.C.	18.3	19.0	17.0	8,409	12,160	11,968
Ga.	15.7	16.0	17.0	1,149	1,280	1,377
Fla.	25.0	25.0	25.0	914	975	1,075
Ky.	22.6	24.0	25.0	4,042	5,256	5,750
Tenn.	22.7	22.5	23.0	7,848	10,418	11,707
Ala.	22.4	20.5	22.0	2,958	3,054	3,344
Miss.	21.9	20.0	21.0	19,686	22,560	27,237
Ark.	21.7	21.5	19.5	46,355	58,200	57,018
La.	22.9	22.0	24.0	4,157	4,818	6,480
Okla.	18.9	16.5	13.5	1,722	2,822	2,322
Texas	26.6	28.0	29.0	1,641	1,680	2,842
U.S.	23.9	24.2	25.0	566,289	675,197	727,358

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 1/	bags 1/	bags 1/
Mo.	3,300	3,500	4,400	128	161	211
Miss.	2,990	3,200	3,600	1,204	1,568	1,764
Ark.	3,295	3,775	4,100	12,040	15,930	17,302
La.	2,790	3,050	3,250	12,174	15,494	16,510
Texas	3,085	3,450	3,700	12,135	15,801	16,946
Calif.	4,595	4,800	4,500	12,344	15,504	14,535
U.S.	3,317	3,653	3,812	50,026	64,458	67,268

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

State	Corn (old crop)			Wheat		
	Average	1962	1963	Average	1962	1963
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Vt.	2	2	3	---	---	---
Mass.	16	14	16	---	---	---
Conn.	21	16	18	---	---	---
N.Y.	1,694	1,596	1,086	3,747	2,049	2,547
N.J.	610	404	342	553	302	267
Pa.	7,379	7,196	4,413	5,239	3,157	3,830
Ohio	13,108	13,142	10,119	9,530	6,190	9,057
Ind.	17,721	21,616	15,860	6,814	3,502	7,359
Ill.	36,376	40,981	27,456	7,461	4,946	7,443
Mich.	9,287	10,186	10,067	14,297	7,491	13,978
Wis.	15,839	17,673	11,804	931	676	567
Minn.	64,588	81,060	79,805	10,840	7,013	9,351
Iowa	128,266	165,701	141,165	548	222	289
Mo.	13,098	16,461	8,810	6,193	2,372	5,109
N.Dak.	1,827	1,747	1,572	90,023	118,875	104,621
S.Dak.	22,502	21,010	19,211	32,161	25,350	24,065
Nebr.	60,144	132,188	137,877	50,457	31,754	33,287
Kans.	4,659	5,292	5,958	78,791	57,016	45,964
Del.	125	74	75	72	70	41
Md.	1,085	664	637	634	453	298
Va.	1,793	1,444	1,602	1,637	865	820
W.Va.	604	424	282	376	207	246
N.C.	4,127	4,647	2,905	2,967	1,518	1,725
S.C.	1,239	1,404	925	795	363	336
Ga.	2,016	2,303	1,777	622	212	454
Fla.	290	530	90	---	155	152
Ky.	4,816	4,297	3,884	761	409	497
Tenn.	3,164	3,406	1,576	694	295	499
Ala.	1,802	2,900	1,051	353	126	91
Miss.	1,701	3,106	722	286	39	142
Ark.	729	549	303	416	169	239
La.	446	445	155	115	58	106
Okla.	266	216	160	15,558	10,073	10,497
Texas	1,092	797	815	6,493	2,622	2,618
Mont.	11	9	10	67,507	56,374	67,765
Idaho	147	91	305	13,868	11,008	11,400
Wyo.	111	161	51	3,885	2,731	2,772
Colo.	823	1,383	496	37,536	21,000	13,347
N.Mex.	25	16	28	985	504	370
Ariz.	64	36	18	302	71	57
Utah	3	2	5	2,862	2,124	2,162
Nev.	---	---	---	426	362	371
Wash.	68	43	85	14,172	13,365	14,295
Oreg.	91	57	14	8,643	9,198	10,611
Calif.	---	---	---	2,347	2,108	1,440
U.S.	423,777	565,289	493,553	501,899	407,394	411,085

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Oats			Soybeans (old crop)		
	Average	1962	1963	Average	1962	1963
	1957-61 1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1957-61 1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	2,131	2,096	1,803	---	---	---
Vt.	676	541	522	---	---	---
N.Y.	29,806	25,247	24,592	3	3	1
N.J.	743	554	528	8	5	2
Pa.	25,043	21,455	27,353	5	8	2
Ohio	36,813	34,786	35,805	192	482	369
Ind.	29,087	23,958	23,516	441	225	155
Ill.	76,599	56,392	56,419	860	1,101	794
Mich.	37,712	31,774	31,866	71	15	16
Wis.	122,397	119,430	101,425	44	60	21
Minn.	158,696	133,945	140,722	1,293	3,769	671
Iowa	149,492	104,908	99,978	1,701	5,823	919
Mo.	17,121	7,606	10,558	264	500	313
N.Dak.	60,076	96,111	87,401	85	181	8
S.Dak.	91,770	103,004	86,304	90	112	62
Nebr.	37,021	30,761	25,625	99	484	126
Kans.	15,355	5,845	8,485	49	302	247
Del.	159	228	147	14	10	8
Md.	1,497	1,419	1,297	27	31	6
Va.	2,465	1,693	887	29	15	32
W.Va.	749	718	805	---	---	---
N.C.	6,112	4,190	2,344	118	131	13
S.C.	5,276	3,743	2,979	42	37	49
Ga.	4,112	2,280	1,789	12	7	13
Fla.	225	223	147	---	---	---
Ky.	929	702	681	12	25	---
Tenn.	1,902	1,094	869	22	81	10
Ala.	1,360	1,439	781	---	---	---
Miss.	3,211	1,493	714	23	235	23
Ark.	2,180	1,463	509	48	97	58
La.	689	388	510	---	---	---
Okla.	11,860	5,017	3,694	3	9	8
Texas	19,019	7,647	7,871	9	11	---
Mont.	9,156	11,106	13,838	---	---	---
Idaho	4,998	5,178	5,569	---	---	---
Wyo.	3,582	3,666	4,011	---	---	---
Colo.	4,389	3,752	2,686	---	---	---
N.Mex.	225	178	140	---	---	---
Ariz.	174	164	140	---	---	---
Utah	1,164	1,221	1,031	---	---	---
Nev.	112	110	124	---	---	---
Wash.	4,410	3,385	3,509	---	---	---
Oreg.	5,402	5,689	5,694	---	---	---
Calif.	1,896	2,020	975	---	---	---
U.S.	987,879	868,619	826,643	5,581	13,759	3,996

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Barley			Rye		
	Average	1962	1963	Average	1962	1963
	1957-61			1957-61		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	789	512	296	234	267	203
N.J.	605	462	350	91	112	59
Pa.	4,997	4,405	4,436	280	173	281
Ohio	1,530	923	723	318	393	364
Ind.	960	503	441	570	545	536
Ill.	1,312	767	601	443	313	371
Mich.	1,883	1,955	1,248	414	370	525
Wis.	1,156	852	771	274	322	243
Minn.	22,678	17,480	21,090	454	395	547
Iowa	705	342	179	111	37	51
Mo.	3,150	1,208	798	384	330	259
N.Dak.	67,625	84,460	84,659	3,168	7,848	2,426
S.Dak.	11,399	10,822	9,135	2,646	2,926	1,205
Nebr.	5,328	4,118	3,392	1,691	2,232	913
Kans.	13,318	6,807	3,545	1,201	703	368
Del.	190	161	158	128	176	106
Md.	1,885	1,729	1,783	164	218	253
Va.	2,581	2,167	1,117	153	109	108
W.Va.	278	266	261	---	---	---
N.C.	1,188	870	842	156	122	116
S.C.	488	271	273	122	103	146
Ga.	131	151	219	184	167	154
Ky.	977	575	549	119	63	102
Tenn.	504	350	163	65	43	56
Ark.	141	196	97	---	---	---
Okla.	7,479	4,423	3,447	503	183	150
Texas	2,762	1,466	1,680	120	38	82
Mont.	46,717	53,312	47,616	322	533	411
Idaho	10,795	13,550	16,315	119	190	136
Wyo.	3,603	3,895	4,532	77	118	110
Colo.	11,739	8,930	5,874	658	546	181
N.Mex.	546	511	231	---	---	---
Ariz.	2,626	2,808	2,178	---	---	---
Utah	5,374	5,400	4,704	---	---	---
Nev.	405	520	276	---	---	---
Wash.	7,792	8,012	7,555	871	578	716
Oreg.	7,199	6,574	7,918	251	287	292
Calif.	24,865	25,568	19,955	---	---	---
U.S.	277,769	277,321	259,407	16,374	20,440	11,470

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Sorghum (old crop)			Flaxseed		
	Average	1962	1963	Average	1962	1963
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Ind.	14	13	13	---	---	---
Ill.	24	4	4	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	---	64	58	54
Minn.	---	---	---	2,117	1,808	2,149
Iowa	441	157	88	90	50	45
Mo.	397	489	319	---	---	---
N.Dak.	---	---	---	7,931	10,780	8,142
S.Dak.	530	579	435	2,119	1,999	1,938
Nebr.	9,356	13,165	21,021	---	---	---
Kans.	3,780	5,584	9,013	---	---	---
Va.	2	3	7	---	---	---
N.C.	87	77	57	---	---	---
S.C.	7	5	6	---	---	---
Ga.	12	10	2	---	---	---
Ky.	41	13	19	---	---	---
Tenn.	50	21	28	---	---	---
Ala.	6	4	---	---	---	---
Miss.	9	6	2	---	---	---
Ark.	12	7	5	---	---	---
Okla.	548	506	888	---	---	---
Texas	2,279	2,296	1,005	22	19	32
Mont.	---	---	---	149	158	315
Colo.	378	838	945	---	---	---
N.Mex.	91	140	203	---	---	---
Ariz.	28	262	365	---	---	---
Calif.	---	---	---	60	45	20
U.S.	18,089	24,179	34,425	12,552	14,917	12,695

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1962	Indicated	Average	1962	Indicated
	1957-61		1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Ind.	55.6	60.0	63.0	1,135	660	504
Ill.	55.4	56.0	58.0	794	392	348
Iowa	53.4	65.0	60.0	6,862	975	600
Mo.	44.2	45.0	46.0	20,335	7,965	9,752
S.Dak.	30.1	42.0	43.0	5,796	4,830	5,934
Nebr.	46.1	65.0	52.0	73,178	100,100	93,704
Kans.	33.6	43.5	37.0	135,151	128,760	125,948
Va.	34.1	34.0	26.0	290	238	156
N.C.	33.5	37.0	37.0	2,583	1,887	2,220
S.C.	23.6	23.0	29.0	235	138	203
Ga.	23.8	24.0	27.0	645	240	405
Ky.	44.8	48.0	52.0	1,223	480	468
Tenn.	33.2	35.0	40.0	1,427	700	760
Ala.	23.8	24.0	28.0	578	240	364
Miss.	32.6	30.0	30.0	931	180	300
Ark.	27.2	28.0	22.0	1,751	336	220
La.	26.2	25.0	28.0	243	100	196
Okla.	25.5	30.0	25.0	19,005	19,740	16,625
Texas	36.9	39.0	40.0	248,304	201,006	226,760
Colo.	24.5	34.0	31.0	11,053	9,452	6,541
N.Mex.	35.3	54.0	55.0	8,034	10,152	12,320
Ariz.	57.1	62.0	65.0	6,222	6,076	6,760
Calif.	63.3	69.0	70.0	14,896	14,490	14,980
U.S.	36.7	44.1	41.0	560,669	509,137	526,068

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1962	Preliminary	Average	1962	Preliminary
	1957-61		1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis	14.9	16.0	15.0	74	64	60
Minn.	11.1	10.0	12.0	5,949	5,480	7,164
Iowa	17.0	18.0	15.0	223	144	150
N.Dak.	6.5	12.0	9.5	13,469	18,912	16,616
S.Dak.	8.6	10.5	9.5	5,358	6,058	5,700
Texas	10.1	7.5	5.0	729	188	635
Mont.	6.4	10.0	10.0	197	210	420
Calif.	36.5	28.0	37.0	1,235	896	407
U.S.	8.1	11.4	9.9	27,268	31,952	31,152

State	ALL HAY						PASTURE		
	Yield per acre			Production			Condition October 1		
	Average	1962	Prelim-inary	Average	1962	Prelim-inary	Average	1962	1963
	1957-61		1963	1957-61		1963	1957-61		
				1,000	1,000	1,000			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.23	1.18	1.15	605	537	508	84	84	77
N.H.	1.38	1.42	1.26	281	250	217	86	82	62
Vt.	1.58	1.55	1.57	1,175	1,096	1,108	83	87	73
Mass.	1.72	1.64	1.66	388	342	337	81	70	64
R.I.	1.83	1.86	1.95	38	39	39	80	84	80
Conn.	1.82	1.66	1.79	334	283	293	82	69	72
N.Y.	1.89	1.59	1.90	5,688	4,620	5,598	77	66	73
N.J.	2.06	1.82	1.81	418	352	352	74	70	53
Pa.	1.78	1.22	1.50	3,782	2,518	3,105	72	56	55
Ohio	1.78	1.66	1.72	3,616	3,142	3,197	79	68	57
Ind.	1.80	1.89	1.90	2,582	2,496	2,445	83	84	60
Ill.	2.08	2.14	1.99	4,671	4,376	3,911	83	73	67
Mich.	1.74	1.83	1.80	3,254	3,202	3,096	87	76	69
Wis.	2.32	2.74	2.22	8,948	10,781	8,741	84	88	71
Minn.	1.98	2.31	2.24	7,206	8,461	8,096	82	88	84
Iowa	2.25	2.32	2.24	8,058	8,295	7,512	92	88	90
Mo.	1.59	1.46	1.51	4,742	4,286	4,286	75	68	59
N.Dak.	.97	1.42	1.16	3,820	5,266	4,130	64	86	75
S.Dak.	.97	1.36	1.11	4,876	6,493	5,299	70	90	84
Nebr.	1.34	1.44	1.25	6,786	7,222	6,294	83	91	84
Kans.	1.96	2.03	1.60	4,166	4,509	3,641	85	89	72
Del.	1.67	1.49	1.34	77	61	55	79	53	59
Md.	1.88	1.49	1.48	768	563	557	76	50	57
Va.	1.48	1.60	.74	1,826	1,969	884	83	76	42
W.Va.	1.40	1.28	1.28	926	819	819	75	68	69
N.C.	1.20	1.17	1.10	1,010	810	769	84	76	66
S.C.	1.12	1.19	1.06	419	355	331	79	69	67
Ga.	1.22	1.34	1.53	596	589	705	80	76	73
Fla.	1.53	1.61	1.56	158	153	154	85	83	79
Ky.	1.50	1.48	1.59	2,484	2,393	2,583	83	85	78
Tenn.	1.32	1.26	1.39	1,815	1,579	1,856	84	73	74
Ala.	1.13	1.08	1.21	617	501	559	83	66	67
Miss.	1.36	1.25	1.36	887	718	800	84	70	76
Ark.	1.31	1.22	1.04	984	858	715	83	83	54
La.	1.47	1.39	1.40	566	504	523	86	75	80
Okla.	1.49	1.58	1.35	1,988	2,282	1,940	86	87	61
Texas	1.26	1.23	1.08	2,177	2,278	1,915	81	77	53
Mont.	1.32	1.46	1.54	2,901	3,488	3,522	71	89	88
Idaho	2.52	2.50	2.61	3,062	3,071	3,262	83	87	91
Wyo.	1.28	1.32	1.37	1,436	1,563	1,596	78	87	84
Colo.	1.84	1.86	1.74	2,749	3,030	2,801	78	78	81
N.Mex.	2.88	3.51	3.42	633	796	794	81	74	79
Ariz.	4.06	4.31	4.28	1,076	1,108	997	80	76	86
Utah	2.37	2.41	2.47	1,350	1,371	1,413	74	81	87
Nev.	1.76	1.89	1.95	581	657	650	79	88	89
Wash.	2.15	2.19	2.25	1,745	1,786	1,874	71	89	89
Oreg.	1.93	1.96	2.17	1,882	1,927	2,206	78	83	89
Calif.	3.70	3.85	3.86	7,089	7,239	7,347	76	81	82
U.S.	1.71	1.80	1.71	117,235	121,034	113,832	81	79	71

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1962	Preliminary	Average	1962	Preliminary
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	1.78	1.85	1.80	14	17	16
N.H.	1.98	2.15	1.85	26	28	22
Vt.	2.08	1.95	2.05	218	226	242
Mass.	2.23	2.15	2.10	84	73	71
R.I.	2.32	2.40	2.45	10	12	12
Conn.	2.37	2.25	2.40	112	90	91
N.Y.	2.32	2.05	2.30	2,266	2,157	2,564
N.J.	2.56	2.30	2.25	240	205	202
Pa.	2.17	1.45	1.70	1,605	1,118	1,363
Ohio	2.03	1.90	1.95	1,654	1,505	1,576
Ind.	2.13	2.20	2.25	1,323	1,239	1,305
Ill.	2.44	2.55	2.40	2,957	2,716	2,530
Mich.	1.89	2.00	1.95	2,453	2,470	2,457
Wis.	2.51	2.90	2.35	6,644	8,494	7,022
Minn.	2.37	2.75	2.60	5,423	6,757	6,453
Iowa	2.50	2.60	2.50	5,904	5,691	5,528
Mo.	2.71	2.50	2.55	1,693	1,623	1,777
N.Dak.	1.24	1.80	1.50	1,782	2,520	1,953
S.Dak.	1.33	1.90	1.50	2,912	3,975	3,232
Nebr.	2.23	2.40	2.10	4,291	4,394	3,998
Kans.	2.45	2.75	2.15	2,887	3,179	2,561
Del.	2.60	2.10	1.90	15	13	11
Md.	2.75	2.10	2.10	280	193	193
Va.	2.50	2.65	1.20	650	662	288
W.Va.	1.85	1.70	1.70	246	216	214
N.C.	2.14	2.20	1.90	143	90	72
Ga.	2.00	2.00	2.10	44	32	36
Ky.	2.28	2.30	2.50	704	759	850
Tenn.	2.09	2.00	2.20	386	354	385
Ala.	2.05	1.80	2.25	39	29	32
Miss.	2.16	2.20	2.80	23	20	28
Ark.	2.34	2.60	2.15	94	109	97
La.	2.16	1.90	1.85	36	30	28
Okla.	2.29	2.60	2.10	805	1,087	895
Texas	2.42	2.85	2.60	444	442	281
Mont.	1.79	1.95	2.10	1,786	1,983	2,071
Idaho	2.87	2.80	2.95	2,689	2,685	2,859
Wyo.	1.76	1.90	1.95	835	889	903
Colo.	2.35	2.45	2.30	1,955	2,092	1,886
N.Mex.	3.64	4.60	4.50	560	718	711
Ariz.	4.58	4.80	4.80	972	1,008	907
Utah	2.68	2.70	2.80	1,175	1,196	1,240
Nev.	2.96	3.30	3.30	356	403	396
Wash.	2.53	2.60	2.70	1,057	1,110	1,153
Oreg.	2.86	2.85	3.20	942	1,026	1,187
Calif.	5.03	5.20	5.10	5,882	6,011	5,957
U. S.	2.35	2.53	2.36	66,615	71,651	67,655

LESPEDeza HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1962	Preliminary	Average	1962	Preliminary
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Ind.	1.39	1.25	1.35	96	72	74
Ill.	1.23	1.20	1.20	83	40	36
Mo.	1.21	1.10	1.10	923	344	330
Kans.	1.33	1.20	1.00	54	46	42
Del.	1.40	1.10	1.00	17	10	10
Md.	1.38	1.15	1.10	60	41	40
Va.	1.08	1.15	.45	279	248	86
W.Va.	1.10	1.10	1.05	13	10	9
N.C.	1.13	1.05	.90	327	216	180
S.C.	1.07	.95	1.00	104	44	45
Ga.	1.08	1.10	1.25	82	55	62
Ky.	1.28	1.20	1.25	790	677	691
Tenn.	1.18	1.10	1.25	719	521	646
Ala.	1.08	.95	1.20	92	37	56
Miss.	1.40	1.25	1.40	223	162	200
Ark.	1.33	1.15	1.05	352	239	210
La.	1.59	1.55	1.55	91	67	64
Okla.	1.24	1.30	1.05	96	113	94
U.S.	1.23	1.15	1.12	4,402	2,942	2,875

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1962	Indicated	Average	1962	Indicated
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Va.	1,962	2,250	2,000	205,292	234,000	208,000
N.C.	1,742	2,000	1,850	309,328	352,000	325,600
Total (Va.-						
N.C. area)	1,818	2,093	1,906	515,995	586,000	533,600
S.C.	1,027	1,250	1,250	11,916	13,750	13,750
Ga.	1,126	1,160	1,500	552,640	547,520	708,000
Fla.	1,072	1,320	1,400	52,752	63,360	65,800
Ala.	947	1,005	1,230	188,571	195,975	237,390
Miss.	425	450	500	2,375	2,250	2,000
Total (S.E.						
area)	1,069	1,126	1,413	808,254	822,855	1,026,940
Okla.	1,144	1,415	1,350	130,696	162,725	155,250
Texas	709	800	780	204,783	222,400	212,160
N.Mex.	1,856	2,120	2,100	11,973	15,900	15,330
Total (S.W.						
area)	847	1,001	971	348,442	401,025	382,740
U.S.	1,152	1,282	1,387	1,672,691	1,809,880	1,943,280

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1962	Indicated	Average	1962	Indicated
	1957-61		1963	1957-61		1963
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
New York	1,202	1,300	1,200	1,173	1,274	1,080
Michigan	1,105	1,300	1,420	5,751	7,527	8,307
Total N.E.	1,123	1,300	1,391	6,943	8,801	9,387
Nebraska	1,640	1,250	1,900	1,160	1,012	1,634
Montana	1,642	1,730	1,650	216	225	214
Idaho	1,834	1,840	1,780	2,419	2,300	2,136
Wyoming	1,538	1,180	1,660	998	602	847
Washington	1,868	1,700	1,900	904	493	513
Total N.W.	1,734	1,549	1,799	5,697	4,632	5,344
Kansas	3/ 980	1,000	1,200	80	170	132
Colorado	845	690	970	1,915	1,718	2,221
New Mexico	676	550	900	103	55	72
Utah	440	200	600	35	16	60
Total S.W.	825	690	963	2,142	1,959	2,485
California						
Large Lima	1,589	1,792	1,700	896	950	816
Baby Lima	1,785	1,737	1,800	407	521	540
Other	1,284	1,336	1,360	2,335	1,964	2,108
Total Calif.	1,392	1,493	1,487	3,639	3,435	3,464
United States	1,255	1,264	1,414	18,420	18,827	20,680

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).3/ 1960-61 average.

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1962	Preliminary	Average	1962	Preliminary
	1957-61		1963	1957-61		1963
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Idaho	1,768	1,940	1,760	5,601	6,596	7,040
Washington	1,580	1,410	1,580	25,912	25,380	32,548
Oreg.	1,278	1,380	1,400	5,644	5,244	5,740
California	1,453	1,710	1,600	7,658	7,011	6,560
U. S.	1,530	1,510	1,582	44,816	44,231	51,888

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1962	Indicated	Average	1962	Indicated
	1957-61		1963	1957-61		1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ohio	14.5	16.6	14.5	317	416	420
Mich.	15.3	16.3	16.0	1,088	1,081	1,248
Minn.	12.5	9.8	12.5	976	1,045	1,450
N.Dak.	12.7	10.4	13.5	504	560	688
S.Dak.	12.3	11.6	14.0	77	119	168
Nebr.	16.0	12.9	16.5	1,057	937	1,336
Kans.	16.1	17.3	17.5	144	242	332
Mont.	15.0	13.2	15.0	858	838	960
Idaho	20.2	19.1	19.5	1,915	2,423	2,828
Wyo.	15.2	12.6	16.0	622	612	880
Colo.	16.8	16.0	16.5	2,484	2,724	2,937
Utah	15.9	18.1	18.0	466	434	450
Wash.	23.1	24.9	24.0	899	1,381	1,416
Oreg.	24.7	26.4	26.5	487	518	504
Calif. <u>1/</u>	20.7	20.1	21.5	4,285	4,816	6,364
Other States	17.0	15.2	15.5	98	94	127
U. S.	17.4	16.5	17.9	16,359	18,240	22,108

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1962	Indicated	Average	1962	Indicated
	1957-61		1963	1957-61		1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Florida	37.2	35.6	34.0	1,695	4,161	5,236
Louisiana	22.4	20.9	27.0	5,997	5,936	8,721
Florida & Louisiana	24.5	25.2	29.3	7,692	10,097	13,957
Hawaii <u>1/</u>	86.2	89.0	89.9	9,008	9,995	9,974
U. S. <u>1/</u>	40.1	39.2	40.7	16,700	20,092	23,931

1/ Averages do not include cane for seed in Hawaii in 1957 and 1958.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	Production		Indicated 1963
		Pounds				pounds		
		Average 1957-61	1962			1962	1,000	
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED								
Va.	11	1,568	1,760	1,450	107,552	129,360	101,500	
N. C.	11	1,535	1,860	1,725	268,594	355,260	312,225	
Total Old and Middle Belts	11	1,545	1,832	1,648	376,146	484,620	413,725	
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,753	1,825	2,000	386,484	427,050	444,000	
N. C.	13	1,771	2,250	2,100	97,454	130,500	116,550	
S. C.	13	1,776	2,265	2,075	140,393	190,260	166,000	
Total N.C. Border and S.C. Belt	13	1,774	2,259	2,085	237,847	320,760	282,550	
Ga.	14	1,626	1,975	2,015	108,195	146,150	142,058	
Fla.	14	1,535	1,960	1,825	19,835	29,008	25,732	
Ala.	14	1,385	1,720	1,625	549	860	796	
Total Georgia - Florida Belt	14	1,610	1,971	1,981	128,579	176,018	168,586	
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,666	1,930	1,887	1,129,056	1,408,448	1,308,861	
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:								
Virginia Belt	21	1,294	1,255	1,050	9,339	9,538	7,875	
Ky.	22	1,361	1,450	1,575	8,299	9,425	10,238	
Tenn.	22	1,576	1,630	1,800	21,963	22,820	25,200	
Total Eastern District	22	1,511	1,573	1,729	30,262	32,245	35,438	
Ky.	23	1,330	1,550	1,575	7,793	10,230	10,395	
Tenn.	23	1,356	1,530	1,700	1,678	2,142	2,380	
Total Western District	23	1,334	1,546	1,597	9,471	12,372	12,775	
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,429	1,500	1,558	49,073	54,155	56,088	
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:								
3A Light Air-cured								
Ohio	31	1,541	1,995	2,000	14,308	21,147	21,000	
Ind.	31	1,661	2,120	2,100	11,820	16,748	16,800	
Mo.	31	1,502	1,955	2,000	4,375	6,256	6,600	
Va.	31	2,038	2,210	2,150	21,508	26,741	26,015	
W. Va.	31	1,431	1,695	1,650	3,462	4,746	4,785	
N. C.	31	2,013	2,185	2,100	19,583	24,035	23,100	
Ky.	31	1,623	2,030	2,050	328,519	454,720	459,200	
Tenn.	31	1,683	1,795	1,950	100,623	120,265	130,650	
Total Burley Belt	31	1,657	1,992	2,031	504,199	674,658	688,150	
Southern Maryland Belt	32	926	950	800	34,856	39,425	32,000	
Total All Light Air-cured Types	31-32	1,576	1,879	1,901	539,054	714,083	720,150	

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Pounds	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	Production	
		Average 1957-61	1962				Average 1957-61	1962
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds			pounds	pounds
3B Dark Air-cured								
Ky.	35	1,435	1,630	1,650	9,964	11,573	11,880	
Tenn.	35	1,495	1,600	1,700	3,109	3,360	3,570	
Total One Sucker Belt	35	1,449	1,623	1,661	13,073	14,933	15,450	
Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,315	1,610	1,625	5,749	7,567	7,962	
Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	1,056	1,040	800	2,144	2,288	1,840	
Total All Dark Air-cured Types	35-37	1,359	1,540	1,530	20,966	24,788	25,252	
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:								
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,654	1,800	1,750	50,366	55,800	50,750	
Ohio Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,415	1,760	1,650	5,648	7,392	6,600	
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,630	1,795	1,738	56,014	63,192	57,350	
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:								
Connecticut-Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,754	1,880	1,800	3,985	2,820	2,880	
Mass.	52	2,002	2,090	2,025	2,273	1,881	1,620	
Conn.	52	1,902	2,150	2,025	494	494	364	
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,984	2,102	2,024	2,767	2,375	1,984	
Total Conn. Valley Binder	51-52	1,839	1,975	1,885	6,752	5,195	4,864	
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,643	1,770	1,700	8,674	8,673	7,990	
Northern Wisconsin	55	1,542	1,520	1,450	12,506	10,944	10,150	
Total Wisconsin Binder	54-55	1,582	1,621	1,550	21,181	19,617	18,140	
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	1,637	1,684	1,611	27,933	24,812	23,004	
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:								
Mass.	61	1,396	1,630	1,550	2,687	3,423	3,100	
Conn.	61	1,368	1,460	1,450	8,315	8,468	8,410	
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,375	1,505	1,476	11,001	11,891	11,510	
Ga.	62	1,400	1,380	1,450	1,686	1,794	1,595	
Fla.	62	1,404	1,410	1,290	6,203	5,640	5,160	
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,403	1,403	1,325	7,888	7,434	6,755	
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,388	1,464	1,416	18,890	19,325	18,265	
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,580	1,700	1,639	102,836	107,329	98,619	
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:								
Louisiana Perique	72	748	720	570	204	252	200	
UNITED STATES: Total All Tobacco	All	1,623	1,884	1,864	1,841,189	2,309,055	2,209,170	

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average	1961	1962	Indicated
	1957-61			1963
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,694	2,000	1,900	1,800
New Hampshire	1,414	1,450	1,400	1,370
Vermont	948	950	1,200	1,000
Massachusetts	2,824	3,150	2,900	2,900
Rhode Island	178	200	180	140
Connecticut	1,326	1,450	1,220	1,350
New York	19,920	24,100	22,300	21,500
New Jersey	2,880	2,600	2,800	2,600
Pennsylvania	8,640	9,800	9,400	8,500
Delaware	312	300	280	270
Maryland	1,416	1,600	1,350	1,350
Virginia	10,160	10,500	9,650	8,800
West Virginia	5,380	5,500	5,200	4,800
North Carolina	2,070	2,300	2,700	2,600
Total Eastern States	59,162	65,900	62,480	58,980
Central States:				
Ohio	3,460	3,500	3,700	2,100
Indiana	1,748	1,350	1,850	1,085
Illinois	2,308	2,500	2,100	2,200
Michigan	12,780	16,000	13,000	11,500
Wisconsin	1,536	1,800	1,400	1,400
Minnesota	333	370	380	295
Iowa	258	350	260	300
Missouri	1,158	1,400	1,250	1,150
Kansas	230	240	180	170
Kentucky	345	290	375	265
Tennessee	340	270	400	220
Arkansas	190	180	225	200
Total Central States	37,241	42,735	38,250	32,885
Western States:				
Montana	42	40	25	40
Idaho	1,162	1,150	1,000	1,250
Colorado	1,080	1,500	1,300	1,200
New Mexico	553	625	570	480
Utah	312	200	430	450
Washington	23,080	16,900	21,400	28,200
Oregon	2,092	1,700	2,200	2,400
California	9,516	10,300	10,900	8,000
Total Western States	37,837	32,415	37,825	42,020
United States	121,734	126,565	125,425	121,885

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1961-New Hampshire, 7; Massachusetts, 32; Connecticut, 80; New York, 1,084; Pennsylvania, 98; Wisconsin, 126; 1962-Wisconsin, 28; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 10; New Mexico, 27.

3/ The 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

PEACHES				
State	Average 1957-61 1,000 bushels	Production ^{1/}		Preliminary 1963 1,000 bushels
		1961 1,000 bushels	1962 1,000 bushels	
N.H.	16	14	24	21
Mass.	105	95	140	145
R.I.	11	9	10	13
Conn.	135	120	160	145
N.Y.	659	725	550	540
N.J.	2,240	1,700	2,300	2,000
Pa.	2,660	2,400	2,600	2,000
Ohio	924	950	700	20
Ind.	424	400	100	10
Ill.	842	870	650	140
Mich.	3,380	3,450	1,600	2,000
Mo.	439	500	350	250
Kans.	138	135	95	50
Del.	49	35	45	45
Md.	467	420	2/450	370
Va.	1,546	1,500	1,500	1,000
W.Va.	710	750	700	450
N.C.	1,350	1,500	1,400	1,500
S.C.	5,940	2/7,800	2/6,600	7,500
Ga.	4,340	2/5,200	2/4,500	5,000
Ky.	236	220	245	25
Tenn.	166	190	160	75
Ala.	1,025	1,400	900	1,200
Miss.	304	352	200	320
Ark.	1,686	1,500	1,020	1,750
La.	142	145	40	160
Okla.	144	100	50	110
Texas	680	650	220	750
Idaho	247	180	25	200
Colo.	1,634	2/1,900	2/1,800	450
Utah	352	210	310	130
Wash.	1,770	2/1,750	2/2,300	1,350
Oreg.	438	430	500	300
Calif., Freestone	12,468	12,543	12,918	12,918
Total above	47,720	50,143	45,162	42,937
California, Clingstone ^{3/}	24,410	2/27,752	2/30,627	30,544
U.S.	4/72,130	77,895	75,789	73,481

^{1/} For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1961-Michigan, 100; North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 225; Georgia, 205; 1962-South Carolina, 100; Georgia, 195; Utah, 15; Washington, 200.

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1961-South Carolina, 350; Georgia, 145; Colorado, 238; Washington, 100; California, Clingstone, 2,938; 1962-Maryland, 20; South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 205; Colorado, 434; Washington, 220; California, Clingstone, 3,350.

^{3/} Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Av. 1957-61, 585,800; 1961, 666,000; 1962, 735,000; 1963, 733,000.

^{4/} U.S. total for the 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

PEARS				
Production 1/				
State	Average	1961	1962	Indicated
	1957-61			1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Conn.	53	65	55	58
N.Y.	625	750	630	720
Pa.	118	115	120	100
Mich.	1,296	1,550	1,500	1,250
Texas	140	135	40	130
Idaho	72	60	55	80
Colo.	188	245	220	150
Utah	222	120	2/220	315
Wash.	4,276	4,750	4,370	4,900
Oreg.	5,042	4,830	6,250	3,600
Calif.	15,668	14,460	15,834	7,918
U.S.	3728,329	27,080	29,294	19,221

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon				
State	Average	1961	1962	Indicated
	1957-61			1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	106,900	2/118,750	2/109,250	122,500
Bartlett	72,000	2/ 84,250	2/ 78,000	87,500
Other	34,900	34,500	31,250	35,000
Oreg., all	126,050	2/120,750	2/156,250	90,000
Bartlett	53,300	2/ 53,500	2/ 73,750	32,500
Other	72,750	67,250	82,500	57,500
Calif., all	376,000	347,000	380,000	190,000
Bartlett	339,200	313,000	348,000	165,000
Other	36,800	34,000	32,000	25,000
3 States, all	608,950	586,500	645,500	402,500
Bartlett	464,500	450,750	499,750	285,000
Other	144,450	135,750	145,750	117,500

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1961-Washington, Bartlett, 84,000 bushels (2,100 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels (750 tons); 1962-Utah, 15,000 bushels; Washington, Bartlett, 86,000 bushels (2,150 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 34,000 bushels (850 tons).

3/ U. S. total for the 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

GRAPES

State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
New York	100,800	124,000	107,000	105,000
New Jersey	920	850	900	800
Pennsylvania	30,000	40,000	34,500	28,000
Ohio	14,520	16,500	17,500	6,000
Michigan	50,700	33,000	68,000	33,000
Iowa	920	700	550	450
Missouri	4,040	4,300	4,100	3,000
North Carolina	940	950	950	1,000
South Carolina	2,100	3,100	<u>2/4,000</u>	5,200
Georgia	1,150	1,200	1,000	1,250
Arkansas	6,060	4,000	8,300	4,500
Arizona	7,880	9,230	12,100	15,500
Washington	49,820	50,200	52,000	70,000
California, all	2,696,400	2,804,000	2,899,000	3,390,000
Wine varieties	536,000	474,000	643,000	640,000
Table varieties	508,200	445,000	578,000	600,000
Raisin varieties	1,652,200	1,885,000	1,678,000	2,150,000
Raisins ^{3/}	198,800	228,000	190,000	---
Not dried	857,000	973,000	918,000	---
United States	<u>4/2,968,636</u>	3,092,030	3,209,900	3,663,700

^{1/} For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1962 - South Carolina, 140.

^{2/} Includes 60 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit in 1962.

^{3/} Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

^{4/} U. S. totals for the 1957-61 average include production for States no longer estimated.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	P R O D U C T I O N					
	Average 1957-61	1,000 boxes 1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	Equivalent tons 1962	Indicated 1963
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	11,220	12,600	15,000	420,800	472,000	562,000
Fla., All	51,340	45,500	28,500	2,310,500	2,048,000	1,283,000
Temple	3,400	2,000	3,500	153,100	90,000	158,000
Other	47,940	43,500	25,000	2,157,400	1,958,000	1,125,000
Texas	1,650	25	100	74,220	1,120	4,500
Ariz.	480	640	750	18,000	24,000	28,100
La.	243	15	10	10,944	675	450
Total Above Varieties	64,933	58,780	44,360	2,834,464	2,545,795	1,878,050
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	16,760	16,400	4/	628,600	615,000	4/
Fla.	40,680	29,000	36,000	1,830,200	1,305,000	1,620,000
Texas	910	15	60	40,940	675	2,700
Ariz.	712	920	950	26,700	34,500	35,600
Total Valencia	59,062	46,335	—	2,526,440	1,955,175	—
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	27,980	29,000	—	1,049,400	1,087,000	—
Fla.	92,020	74,500	64,500	4,140,700	3,353,000	2,903,000
Texas	2,560	40	160	115,160	1,795	7,200
Ariz.	1,192	1,560	1,700	44,700	58,500	63,700
La.	243	15	10	10,944	675	450
U.S., All Oranges	123,995	105,115	—	5,360,904	4,500,970	—
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	32,680	30,000	27,500	1,307,200	1,200,000	1,100,000
Seedless	20,060	20,000	21,000	802,400	800,000	840,000
Pink	6,720	7,500	7,000	268,800	300,000	280,000
White	13,340	12,500	14,000	533,600	500,000	560,000
Other	12,620	10,000	6,500	504,800	400,000	260,000
Texas	4,480	70	400	179,200	2,800	16,000
Ariz.	2,480	2,170	2,500	79,340	69,400	80,000
Calif., All	2,642	2,400	—	86,760	78,600	—
Desert Valleys	1,182	1,200	1,900	37,840	38,400	60,800
Other Areas	1,460	1,200	4/	48,920	40,200	4/
U.S., All Grapefruit	42,282	34,640	—	1,652,500	1,350,800	—
LEMONS:						
Calif.	15,980	12,400	4/	607,200	471,000	4/
Ariz.	5/ 888	490	1,200	5/ 33,700	18,600	45,600
U.S. Lemons	16,690	12,890	—	634,160	489,600	—
LIMES:						
Fla.	304	400	420	12,160	16,000	16,800
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	540	750	700	24,320	33,800	31,500
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	3,660	2,000	2,700	164,500	90,000	122,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for the 1962 crops were: Oranges-California, Navel and Miscellaneous, 230,000 boxes (8,125 tons); California, Valencia, 100,000 boxes (3,750 tons); Grapefruit, Calif., Desert Valleys, 2,000 boxes (64 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons-76 lbs.; Limes-80 lbs.; Tangelos and Tangerines-90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ The first forecast for California lemons will be as of November 1, and for California Valencia oranges and California grapefruit, "other areas", December 1.

5/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, October 1 1/

Crop and State	Condition - Percent	
	Average 1957-61	1962 1963
ORANGES:		
California, Valencia	70	73 79
GRAPEFRUIT:		
California, other	71	69 75
LEMONS:		
California	71	67 78

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production <u>1</u> /			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962 <u>2</u> /	Indicated 1963
	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>
Mass.	595,600	472,000	778,000	660,000
N. J.	93,000	118,000	103,000	73,000
Wis.	395,000	462,000	360,000	428,000
Wash.	85,600	139,000	54,000	121,000
Oreg.	39,680	45,400	29,500	45,600
United States	1,208,880	1,236,400	1,324,500	1,327,600

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes cranberries dumped, used for charity, or used for experimental purposes under provisions of the Cranberry Marketing Order.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average	1961	1962	Indicated
	1957-61	1961	1962	1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>PLUMS:</u>				
Michigan	7,320	7,700	6,500	7,500
California	80,800	2/87,000	2/84,000	103,000
United States	88,120	94,700	90,500	110,500
<u>PRUNES:</u>				
Idaho	18,960	20,500	16,700	19,500
Washington	16,260	2/19,200	2/21,600	16,000
Oregon	25,940	28,000	48,000	6,000
California ^{3/}	135,600	139,000	148,000	135,000
United States	400,160	415,200	456,300	379,000
<u>NECTARINES:</u>				
California	41,400	54,000	51,000	57,000
<u>AVOCADOS:</u>				
Florida	6,960	6,100	11,700	13,000
<u>OLIVES:</u>				
California	48,400	44,000	4/52,000	---

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Prunes-1962, Washington, 300. ^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Plums, California, 1961-2,000; 1962-2,000; Prunes, Washington 1961-1,000; 1962-1,500. ^{3/} Dried basis. The drying ratio is approximately 2 1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. ^{4/} Revised production and utilization of 1962 crop olives (in tons): fresh sales, 600; canned, 37,700; crushed for oil, 5,700; other processing, 7,800; total sales, 51,800; home use, 200.

NUTS

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average	1961	1962	Indicated
	1957-61	1961	1962	1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>ALMONDS:</u>				
California	51,900	66,400	48,000	70,000
<u>FILBERTS:</u>				
Oregon	9,600	11,100	7,300	7,800
Washington	572	660	480	400
United States	10,172	11,760	7,780	8,200
<u>WALNUTS:</u>				
California	66,700	61,200	77,000	77,000
Oregon	4,960	6,300	2,900	4,200
United States	71,660	67,500	79,900	81,200

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild seedling pecans		
	Average	1962	Indicated	Average	1962	Indicated
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
N.C.	1,624	1,400	3,200	346	500	800
S.C.	4,442	300	7,200	958	100	1,800
Ga.	34,420	11,200	74,000	8,140	4,000	12,000
Fla.	1,880	2,000	4,000	1,300	1,600	2,000
Ala.	20,560	4,500	47,000	3,940	2,500	9,000
Miss.	6,480	2,900	12,500	7,800	3,100	15,500
Ark.	1,240	1,100	3,500	5,370	2,100	8,500
La.	3,400	2,300	4,000	16,920	2,200	28,000
Okla.	1,600	800	2,000	19,960	6,800	18,000
Texas	5,320	2,100	7,000	27,540	11,900	33,000
N.Mex.	5,600	7,400	4,000	---	---	---
U.S.	86,566	36,000	168,400	92,274	34,800	128,600

State	Production		
	All Pecans		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	1,970	1,900	4,000
S.C.	5,400	400	9,000
Ga.	42,560	15,200	86,000
Fla.	3,180	3,600	6,000
Ala.	24,500	7,000	56,000
Miss.	14,280	6,000	28,000
Ark.	6,610	3,200	12,000
La.	20,320	4,500	32,000
Okla.	21,560	7,600	20,000
Texas	32,860	14,000	40,000
N. Mex.	5,600	7,400	4,000
U.S.	178,840	70,800	297,000

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Seasonal group and State	POTATOES, IRISH								
	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1962:	Indi-:	Average:	1962:	Indi-:	Average:	1962:	Indi-:
	1957-61:	1962:	cated:	1957-61:	1962:	cated:	1957-61:	1962:	cated:
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	13.6	7.2	8.2	127	185	160	1,757	1,332	1,312
Calif.	16.2	14.5	12.0	191	195	220	3,042	2,828	2,640
Total	29.9	21.7	20.2	163.4	191.7	195.6	4,799	4,160	3,952
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	23.4	20.7	24.0	148	145	195	3,450	3,002	4,680
-Other	4.4	2.6	2.4	127	115	140	562	299	336
Texas	.6	1.1	1.8	95	120	100	64	132	180
Total	28.4	24.4	28.2	143.9	140.7	184.3	4,076	3,433	5,196
LATE SPRING:									
N. C.									
8 N.E. Counties	14.8	11.6	11.2	129	130	150	1,904	1,508	1,680
Other Counties	5.2	3.4	3.4	90	100	120	449	340	408
S. C.	6.1	3.4	3.5	86	70	90	528	238	315
Ga.	.8	.3	.3	64	65	65	52	20	20
Ala.-Baldwin	14.7	12.4	15.0	125	155	125	1,850	1,922	1,875
-Other	7.3	7.0	6.0	77	80	95	572	560	570
Miss.	5.3	3.4	3.2	51	50	50	262	170	160
Ark.	6.4	4.1	3.8	60	52	55	375	213	209
La.	5.0	3.8	4.3	48	57	40	241	217	172
Okla.	2.1	1.6	1.5	61	65	65	128	104	98
Texas	7.1	5.9	5.8	68	85	90	481	502	522
Ariz.	8.8	8.5	9.6	236	240	280	2,054	2,040	2,688
Calif.	55.1	43.3	45.7	303	320	335	16,626	13,856	15,310
Total	138.7	108.7	113.3	185.2	199.5	212.1	25,521	21,690	24,027
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	5.7	5.0	5.0	87	85	85	492	425	425
Kans.	2.6	2.5	2.4	87	90	90	230	225	216
Del.	9.7	9.5	9.5	210	200	205	2,046	1,900	1,948
Md.	3.1	2.9	3.0	129	120	130	405	348	390
Va.-Eastern Shore	21.7	21.5	22.5	140	145	130	3,070	3,118	2,925
-Norfolk	2.0	.7	.6	101	100	100	186	70	60
-Other	4.8	4.0	3.6	65	80	55	314	320	198
N. C.	7.8	4.7	4.5	90	120	125	684	564	562
Ga.	1.3	.8	.8	47	48	50	61	38	40
Ky.	11.3	9.8	9.5	69	67	75	786	657	712
Tenn.	10.0	7.0	7.0	76	70	82	751	490	574
Texas	11.0	10.5	10.8	163	180	180	1,816	1,890	1,944
Calif.	10.0	8.8	8.0	295	300	340	2,928	2,640	2,720
Total	101.1	87.7	87.2	136.6	144.6	145.8	13,772	12,685	12,714
LATE SUMMER									
Mass.	2.1	2.0	1.9	193	200	200	414	400	380
R. I.	1.4	1.3	1.2	157	200	200	220	260	240
N. Y.- L. I.	13.0	9.0	10.3	242	275	260	3,123	2,475	2,678
N. J.	19.3	17.0	16.5	227	255	250	4,372	4,335	4,125
Pa.	4.0	3.3	3.3	182	175	185	732	578	610
Ohio	5.4	4.4	4.6	161	165	160	861	726	736
Ind.	3.4	3.9	4.1	162	190	155	544	741	636
Ill.	3.1	3.1	3.1	87	90	85	271	279	264
Mich.	6.6	7.2	7.7	135	150	155	888	1,080	1,194
Wis.	20.5	20.0	20.0	160	195	170	3,264	3,900	3,400

CROP PRODUCTION, October 1963

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH--Continued									
Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	1962	Indi-	
	1957-61	1962	1957-61	1962	1957-61	1962	1957-61	1962	
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
L.SUMMER-Cont.	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Minn.	6.0	6.6	6.2	146	165	145	886	1,089	899
Nebr.	4.0	3.8	4.2	136	160	125	533	608	525
Md.	1.9	1.4	1.4	88	95	95	161	133	133
Va.	3.4	2.8	2.8	73	80	65	246	224	182
W. Va.	9.8	8.0	8.0	69	65	63	676	520	504
N. C.	3.3	3.0	3.0	105	130	130	343	390	390
Idaho	10.8	11.2	12.5	230	245	260	2,480	2,744	3,250
Colo.	12.1	10.0	9.5	207	215	205	2,507	2,150	1,948
N. Mex.	2.8	3.3	2.0	171	165	200	476	544	400
Wash.	20.8	15.5	18.5	288	310	305	5,984	4,805	5,642
Oreg.	12.4	11.0	10.5	239	255	255	2,958	2,805	2,678
Calif.	10.0	8.6	8.1	284	340	330	2,845	2,924	2,673
Total	176.0	156.4	159.4	198.0	215.5	210.1	34,810	33,710	33,487
FALL:									
Maine	144.0	147.0	147.0	249	265	255	35,868	38,955	37,485
N. H.	1.8	1.7	1.7	182	200	190	331	340	323
Vt.	2.5	2.4	2.2	172	180	175	436	432	385
Mass.	5.1	4.8	4.7	203	210	210	1,033	1,008	987
R. I.	4.2	4.2	4.0	234	260	255	982	1,092	1,020
Conn.	6.6	6.5	6.2	227	230	225	1,494	1,495	1,395
N. Y.-L. I.	33.7	31.5	26.7	247	285	265	8,329	8,978	7,076
-Upstate	42.4	43.0	44.0	201	220	225	8,541	9,460	9,900
Pa.	36.6	35.7	34.7	185	195	190	6,771	6,962	6,593
8 Eastern-Fall	276.9	276.8	271.2	230.3	248.3	240.3	63,784	68,722	65,164
Ohio	11.4	10.0	10.5	178	190	190	2,025	1,900	1,995
Ind.	4.6	4.7	4.0	221	245	205	1,006	1,152	820
Mich.	41.5	39.5	38.5	163	190	180	6,778	7,505	6,930
Wis.	30.9	30.0	32.0	173	230	200	5,411	6,900	6,400
Minn.	91.8	95.0	104.0	118	120	130	10,823	11,400	13,520
Iowa	4.1	3.5	3.5	123	135	125	502	472	438
N. Dak.	106.0	112.0	114.0	123	130	125	13,021	14,560	14,250
S. Dak.	7.2	5.8	5.7	82	110	110	587	638	627
Nebr.	11.4	8.9	8.9	174	175	195	1,933	1,558	1,736
9 Central-Fall	308.9	309.4	321.1	135.8	148.9	145.5	42,085	46,085	46,716
Mont.	8.3	7.8	7.9	155	160	175	1,285	1,248	1,382
Idaho	213.0	249.0	242.0	202	175	210	43,081	43,575	50,820
Wyo.	4.5	3.4	3.1	155	130	160	700	442	496
Colo.	45.4	47.5	45.5	213	215	215	9,691	10,212	9,782
Utah	9.3	9.0	8.0	165	145	175	1,532	1,305	1,400
Nev.	1.3	2.3	1.7	217	135	200	291	310	340
Wash.	17.4	23.5	18.5	270	295	305	4,717	6,932	5,642
Oreg.	25.1	26.0	25.0	245	240	245	6,170	6,240	6,125
Calif.	18.9	22.9	24.5	262	260	250	4,936	5,954	6,125
9 Western-Fall	343.3	391.4	376.2	210.6	194.7	218.3	72,403	76,218	82,112
Total Fall	929.2	977.6	968.5	191.7	195.4	200.3	178,272	191,025	193,992
U. S.	1,403.4	1,376.5	1,376.8	186.0	193.8	198.6	261,249	266,703	273,368

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1962	Indicated	Average	1962	Indicated
	1957-61		1963	1957-61		1963
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	92	125	105	1,352	1,750	1,365
Mo.	92	105	100	117	116	110
Kans.	78	90	90	95	126	126
Md.	134	145	135	572	580	540
Va.	101	127	95	1,836	2,667	1,995
N. C.	87	120	115	2,471	3,240	2,645
S. C.	56	63	60	657	567	540
Ga.	66	70	80	971	1,050	1,040
Fla.	47	45	45	99	81	76
Ky.	62	68	63	168	143	126
Tenn.	76	85	85	536	510	468
Ala.	54	55	51	682	522	459
Miss.	58	55	60	1,025	825	900
Ark.	68	68	65	315	286	273
La.	62	64	70	3,873	3,968	4,270
Okla.	63	60	50	109	96	60
Texas	67	85	65	1,173	1,530	975
N. Mex.	<u>1/</u> 98	85	95	<u>1/</u> 144	144	152
Calif.	81	85	90	892	808	837
U. S.	72.8	84.9	80.4	17,030	19,009	16,957

1/ Short-time average.

SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION								
State and division	Number of layers		Eggs per 100		Total eggs produced			
	on hand during Sept.		layers		During Sept. : Jan.-Sept. incl. 1/			
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Thou.	Thou.	No.	No.	Mill.	Mill.	Mill.	Mill.
Maine	3,612	3,908	1,692	1,743	61	68	589	644
N.H.	1,452	1,535	1,761	1,767	26	27	243	244
Vt.	754	738	1,815	1,764	13.7	13.0	121	121
Mass.	2,781	2,714	1,740	1,755	48	48	441	435
R.I.	380	384	1,665	1,704	6.3	6.5	57	60
Conn.	3,408	3,520	1,746	1,689	60	59	513	541
N.Y.	8,346	8,408	1,668	1,680	139	141	1,331	1,302
N.J.	9,964	9,458	1,536	1,608	153	152	1,408	1,387
Pa.	14,767	14,280	1,674	1,704	247	243	2,411	2,349
N.Atl.	45,464	44,945	1,658	1,687	754	758	7,114	7,083
Ohio	11,302	11,026	1,686	1,671	191	184	1,851	1,828
Ind.	10,071	9,725	1,650	1,668	166	162	1,729	1,656
Ill.	10,480	9,812	1,632	1,641	171	161	1,748	1,598
Mich.	6,070	5,818	1,653	1,710	100	99	1,004	940
Wis.	8,532	7,528	1,602	1,680	137	126	1,469	1,349
E.N.Cent.	46,455	43,909	1,647	1,667	765	732	7,801	7,371
Minn.	13,874	12,438	1,650	1,695	229	211	2,485	2,210
Iowa	18,500	16,400	1,635	1,614	302	265	3,444	3,039
Mo.	7,932	6,918	1,596	1,503	127	104	1,362	1,161
N.Dak.	2,068	2,100	1,416	1,356	29	28	334	315
S.Dak.	7,071	6,178	1,623	1,620	115	100	1,229	1,108
Nebr.	7,009	6,624	1,560	1,512	109	100	1,263	1,121
Kans.	5,162	4,590	1,512	1,470	78	67	856	768
W.N.Cent.	61,616	55,248	1,605	1,584	989	875	10,973	9,722
Del.	652	628	1,506	1,626	9.8	10.2	98	93
Md.	1,288	1,205	1,575	1,575	20	19	206	197
Va.	5,518	6,274	1,602	1,641	88	103	848	945
W.Va.	1,602	1,573	1,635	1,614	26	25	264	252
N.C.	11,084	11,096	1,674	1,632	186	181	1,714	1,744
S.C.	4,607	4,779	1,650	1,659	76	79	701	772
Ga.	12,507	14,466	1,644	1,632	206	236	1,913	2,257
Fla.	5,667	6,429	1,701	1,782	96	115	919	1,016
S.Atl.	42,925	46,450	1,649	1,653	708	768	6,663	7,276
Ky.	4,444	4,519	1,476	1,554	66	70	658	708
Tenn.	4,658	4,824	1,494	1,518	70	73	718	703
Ala.	8,356	9,801	1,650	1,692	138	166	1,245	1,465
Miss.	8,225	9,243	1,572	1,668	129	154	1,089	1,394
Ark.	7,310	9,108	1,560	1,650	114	150	1,155	1,344
La.	2,728	2,738	1,428	1,434	39	39	393	382
Okla.	2,698	2,488	1,494	1,482	40	37	436	400
Texas	12,943	12,898	1,488	1,518	193	196	1,972	1,884
S.Cent.	51,362	55,619	1,536	1,591	789	885	7,666	8,280
Mont.	975	958	1,539	1,512	15	14	149	149
Idaho	1,152	1,142	1,743	1,734	20	20	196	187
Wyo.	274	274	1,653	1,632	4.5	4.5	43	43
Colo.	1,412	1,389	1,608	1,644	23	23	217	217
N.Mex.	771	754	1,650	1,734	12.7	13.1	119	128
Ariz.	758	790	1,611	1,680	12.2	13.3	120	123
Utah	1,286	1,268	1,770	1,836	23	23	226	225
Nev.	56	52	1,596	1,695	0.9	0.9	9	8
Wash.	4,692	4,646	1,854	1,854	87	86	795	786
Oreg.	2,516	2,552	1,806	1,791	45	46	434	424
Calif.	32,242	34,656	1,830	1,854	590	643	5,117	5,541
West	46,134	48,481	1,806	1,830	833	887	7,425	7,831
48 States	293,956	294,652	1,646	1,665	4,838	4,905	47,642	47,563
Alaska	29	30	1,788	1,605	0.5	0.5	5	4
Hawaii	757	776	1,731	1,806	13.1	14.0	119	127
U.S.	294,742	295,458	1,646	1,665	4,852	4,920	47,766	47,694

1/ Cumulative State totals based on unrounded monthly data.



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